AL RAILBOAD.

E & OHIO.
on Building, foot of Mon-Clarket, Palmer House,
(Exposition Building).
Leave. Arrive.

HIGAN SOUTHERN. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

1 Depart. | Arrive. B & KOKOMO LINE. Clinton and Carroll-sts.
Depart. Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 b. m x 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m

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FFALO.

ets apply at 119 Clark-st. PLE, Passenger Agent.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WAR.

Their Defeat at Biela

Insignificant.

The Czar to Immediately Cross

the Danube and Take

Command.

defensible Against Stub-

born Attack.

Belief that One Iron-Clad

Could Sever Russian Communications.

The Russians Not Yet Prepared for a Serious

The Problem of Provisioning the Asian Armies Puzzling

Both Belligerents.

Popular Feeling in England Opposed to Her Recent Naval Order.

Gen. Grant at Dinner with

the King of Belgium

Yesterday.

THE DANUBE. BIELA.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from Shumla states that the report of a battle at Biela and the repulse of the Russians remains uncon-

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from St. Peters-burg denies that the Russians were repulsed at Biela, and asserts that Biela is now in possession

BUCHARBST, July 8.—The current of the Dan-ube has been found too strong for a pontoon

bridge built straight across the river. The Russians have therefore been obliged to close it for a day for alteration. Another bridge is now

understands that the Czar has resolved finally

THE CZAREWITCH

will be appointed to the chief command of the army assigned for the siege of Rustchuk.

the affair of Biela was simply a feint. This is

probably true, but it is evident that the feint became more sections than intended, probably the Russian force making the demonstration on Biela came upon the Turks in force much sooner than was expected,

to cross the Danube and sec as much as poss

ouilding close to the present one.

ALEXANDER.

LONDON, July 9.—A Scinitza corres

VOLUME XXXII.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

Secret of a Fair Face

A Romance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art—An Interesting Revelation.

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best book of nature—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of repining, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How!

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often make life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

Magnolia

is certainly one of the most marvelous and use-ful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the lact that the Magnolia Balm is a sure device

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plumb.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 30 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm remove all blemishes and concents every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so lifelile in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's MacNOLLA BALM; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of commetic as all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

NEWS "Restorers," etc. They only NEWS paint and daub the hair for NEWS the time; and they are poisons FOR brain diseases.

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DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TO RENT.

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Pending my injunction against Oriental Oream and other proprietary articles belonging to my deceased father, Dr. P. Felix Gouraud, have to intorm the public that my
Olympian Cream is now the only article that
can be legally sold. Of the old standard
quality, price reduced to \$1. Sold by all
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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

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d is selling Exchange on all countries.

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sing and elective manner. emoves all roughness, eruptions, redness, less, freckles, and tan, with magical power. rives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-

Balm

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rols. 8vo. Fall vellum. A. J. Valpy, publisher.
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and that they suffered severely in consequence Several hundred wounded have reached Buchar est from this engagement.

A BESERVE. POPE'S HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY.

5 vols. 8vo. Half calf. London, 1817. Very choice Two Russian corps are moving into Roumania ADRIANOPLE. Abdul Merim is said to be fortifying a line from Shumls to Zamboli to defend Adriauople.

BVACUATION.

A special from Simultza Saturday reports that BLAIR'S LECTURES ON RHETORIC, &c.. Portrait, 3 vois, 8 vo. Calf. London, 1801.. \$1.50 the Turks evacuated Biela Friday morning after PALEY'S COMPLETE WORKS. 6 vols. 8vo. the battle. They fell back on the line of Rust-BRITISH NOVELISTS. Limbard's edition. 9 vols. 8vo. Half calf. London, 1826......\$11.25 chuk. A BATTLE IS IMMINEST

TURKISH WOUNDED. A dispatch from Kriu, Dalmatia, states that there are 2,000 Turkish wounded at Santari and 2,000 more expected to arrive.

RUSTCHUK. A Varna dispatch says that during the last bombardment of Rustchuk the Russian Con-sulate was entirely destroyed. Achmed Eyoub Pasha arrived at Rustchuk Saturday. Cair. London, 1781.

ERSKINE'S SPERCHES. Ridgway's edition, with fine postrait by Sharpe. 5 vols. 8vo. Hair cair. London, 1810.

ADDISON'S SPECTATOR. 8 vols. 18mo. Cair. London, 1767. Tonson's edition, with curious engravings.

ASIA MINOR.

HOW THE FOURTH OF JULY WAS OBSERVED. EHZEROUM, July 5.—The Russians fell back in an orderly manner from Utchkilissa to Epek, followed by the Turkish right. There were fre quent cavalry skirmishes. A regular engagement commenced at daybreak on the 4th, and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The only fact known concerning it is that the Russians maintained their position at Epek.

The Russians have recommenced and are con-tinuing the bombardment of Kars. Dervish Pasha telegraphs from Batoum that a regiment of Russian cavalry, supported by infa tacked Ziban Wednesday, and was defeated with a loss of fifty killed and 100 wounded.

The above is a partial list of several large importations of Choice Second-hard Books from English libraries selected in London, Bath, and Bristol, by a member of our firm, and just received. All are in good condition, many of them in new bindings, and at extremely low prices. An examination of the entire importation will afford a rare gratifica-CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, July 8.—A special from Erzeroum, Sunday, confirms the report that the Russians have recommenced the bombardment of Kars, and adds that they are forming an intrenched camp on the eastern side of the city. JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

ERZEBOUM, Sunday.—The Russians are advancing into the Oiti Valley. It is feared this movement is in consequence of their withdrawal from other points. The Turks are moving troops to resist them. troops to resist them. CAUSE OF THE BUSSIAN DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 8-3:30 a. m.-A correspondent in Vienna says it is announced in that city from 8t. Petersburg that the cause of the dan-gerous position in which the Russian army in Armenia was lately thrown was chiefly the fact that Persia allowed a Turkish corps from Lake The interest in this great Western story is unabated. The twentieth thousand is now ready, and this fact alone is a strong evidence of the popularity of the book. We have issued in edition in paper for summer tourists, and no traveler aboutd leave town without a copy of this delightful bit of reading in his satchel. For sale by all booksellers. Mailed, prepaid, in receipt of price, by the publishers. Van to pass through Persian territory. The corps was thus enabled to

SUMPRISE THE REAR OF THE RUSSIANS at Bayarid, and to jeopardize the position of a great portion of their army. The effect was all the more embarrassing as the Russians did not anticipate any such action on the part of Persia, and were entirely unprepared for it. Reprisals of the most serious nature are considered inevitable, and the situation is likely to

It is not yet known whether a responsible Persian official, prempted by his Mohammedan feelings, acted without instructions in permitting this breach of neutrality, or that the responsibility can be directly fixed upon the Shah's Government. In either case, the consequences are likely to be very serious.

SUNDAY'S RESUME. THE SITUATION AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 8.—Concerning the situation on the Danube we have no new information from any quarter, except denials of the first hasty reports of a rapid savance of the Russians.

Tirnova is not in their hands, nor likely to be

Russian Dispatches Declare

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

The Sistova Bridge Weak and In-

THE TURKISH DISPOSITIONS,
except that headquarters remain at Shuma,
where Redif Pasha, Minister of War, has joined
Abdul Kerim, and a council has been established, under whose direction the campaign will

lished, under whose direction the campaign will be prosecuted possibily with more vigor than heretofore, as the only good quality generally conceded to Redif Pasha is energy.

THE TURKISH DANUBE FLOTILLA remains supreme, while a single pontoon bridge at Sistova is permitted to supply the large Russian force with provisions and war material. The bridge is reported as weak,—that it has broken of its own weight several times in the past week. One iron-clad in determined hands might place the Russian army in a desperate shape, for the country along the Turkish side of the Danube would not maintain them for many days if deprives of their commissarial.

Nearly all accounts from the seat of war in Asia Minor agree that the Russians have metwith serious reverses, but their position does not appear to be as thoroughly compromised as would be inferred from the earlier dispatches via Erzeroum. The most shister feature of the Russian situation is the almost utter absence of official bulletins from the Grand Duke Michael, which hitherto kept us informed of the progress of the Russians. Following are THE POSITIONS OF THE RESPECTIVE FORCES, as nearly as can be ascertained: The Russian left wing, after advancing to Delibaba, has now turned back on its line of advance and is marching on Bayazid, which is still invested by irregulars from Van. It will probably be able to defeat these, save Bayazid, and re-establish communication with Erivan. A detached column of the centre, under Gen. Heymann, after its defeat at Zewin with serious loss, has fallen back to the notsyborhood of Kars, but the stege of Kars has not been raised, and the latest Turkish bulletins do not give the impression that Mukhtar Pashs feel himself
STRONG ENOUGH TO UNDERTAKE ITS RELIEF.

Latest advices represent that he has advanced
to within fifteen miles of the Russian investing
lines. There has been nothing definite from
Batoum since the capture by the Turks of positions on Samebah and Khatsubani heights.
Both Russian and Turkish reinforcements are
said to be hastening forward. The question of
provisioning the armies is said to be growing
serious for both sides.

The dispatch of a fleet to Besiks Day through the chief topic in British politics. This movement is grant consumed by the opposition as tending to revive in Constantinopie the hope of British intervention, and to impair England's influence as a neutral power when the Eastern question comes to final settlement. Sir Stafford Nontheote's explanation in the House of Commons is declared to be insufficient. House of Commons is declared to be insufficient and unsatisfactory. Those who believe British interests are bound up with the maintenance of the Turkish Empire of course take the opposite view. The discussion

on this step has not developed any expression of popular opinion which would lead to a belief that the great mass of the English people have changed their views with regard to EXCEEDINGLY UNPOPULAR NOW as at any time since the declaration of war though undoubtedly there is a strong suspicion of Russia's designs prevalent among the people, and their sympathies are rather with than against the Turks,—feelings which the course of events might at any time change into pronounced support of what is generally believed to be the roller of a majority of the Cablest.

GENERAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—The Porte has published a protest, accusing the Russians of horrible atrocities in both Asia and Europe.

to be the policy of a majority of the Cabinet.

AUSTRIAN AID AND COMPORT.

AUSTRIAN AID AND COMPORT.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Austrian Government has reopened the harbor of Klek to Turkish provisioning columns.

THE FLAMINGO.

The Times, in its naval intelligence, says:
"The Flamingo, a gunboat, will leave Devonport Wednesday for the Danube, there to be under control of the British Ambassador at Constantinonie for the protection of British Constantinopie for the protection of British

THE BLOODY TURK.

THE BLOODY TURK.

REGINES BY ASSASSINATION.

Concinean Times.

It may interest the few people—and there are still a few over here—whose sympathies run with Turkey in the present struggle, to look into a peculiar phase of her "civilization" which, so far as we are aware, has not yet been touched upon by the press. We refer to the tenure by which a large proportion of her sovereigns have secured or held their thrones—the tenure of assassination. The story, to be properly written, should be in letters of blood, but a brief outline of it might run as follows:

erly written, should be in letters of blood, but a brief outline of it might run as follows:
In 1859, Orohan, the grandson of Othman I., founder of the Ottoman dynasty, ascended the throne. He was a sovereign of great force, and a successful soldier, but narrowly escaped losing the sceptre through a conspiracy of one of his sons. The rebel son, once overpowered, was accounted a great discovery of the presenting expensive or south of the presenting that the presenting the second of sons. The rebel son, once overpowered, was promptly executed; and the precedent, thus established, soon became a recognized principle, to wit: That upon the accession of a new Sultan, all possible rivals to the throne should be strangled. Authority for such a course was easily manufactured from doubtful passages easily manufactured from doubtful passages in the Koran, and, as we shall see later, was easily manufactured from doubtful passaces in the Koran, and, as we shall see later, was soon formally decreed as the law of the realm Murad II., who became Sultan in 121, promptly proceeded, under this principle, to strangle his two brothers; but was prevented, for the time, by their escape to Constantinople. His successor, Mohammed II., conqueror of Constantinople, procurred the issuance of a fetan authorizing the strangulation of the roral family, and put it in practice upon his two uncles whom his father, Murad, had been unable to catch. The successor of Mohammed, Bajazet II., procured the assassination of his brother Djem, through the Borgian Pope, Alexander VI., with whom he had taken refuge. He was residing in the Vatican itself, and was poisoned there by order of the Pope,—a phase of hospitality not strictly Arabian.

Selim I., who became Sultan in 1512, strangled his eldest brother and five nephews in one day, under authority of the fetwa above mentioned. His successor, Soliman, "The Magnificent," had five of his sons strangled by the Persian Shah, and paid him 400,000 ducats for the job.

Mohammed III., who came in in 1595, has the credit of tending to business under the fetwa more energetically than any of his predecessor. He murdered no less than insecten princes of the royal tamily, which left him a clear title to

LONDON, July 8.—There was an unconfirmed rumor of the Pope's death on the Paris Bourse Saturday afternoon. A special from Paris says it caused uncasiness and depression, but prices

Roses, July 8.—Cardinal Philippi De Anglis is

Rose, July 8.—Cardinal Philippi De Anglis is dead.

THE POPE'S ENSTOWAL OF AN ORDER UPON MAC MAHON.

Corresponde "ce Lossion Times.

Rome, June 16.—Whether that etiquette which rules Courts would permit the Head of a Catholic State to decline a distinction conferred upon him by the Sovereign Pontiff, and one founded by the donor and bearing his name, I cannot say, but I believe I am correct in affirming that the diploma has been signed which entitles Marshal MacMahon to wear the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX. The Voce de la Verice, in announcing that the Holy Father had conferred this honor upon Marshal MacMahon, coupled his name with that of Count Larisch-Moenich, Grand Marshal of the Court of Austria. That the ruler of a great nation and a Court official, however distinguished, of another should thus be bracketed together was looked upon as a breach of etiquette, and in that light representations were made to the Cardinal Secretary of State by Baron Baude, who at the same time, telegraphing to his Government, was instructed, in reply, to draw attention to the circumstance of this mark of the Holy Father's consideration being somewhat inopportune, at a moment when too close an intimacy between the Government of France and the Holy See might easily be misinterpreted. The following day a paragraph, written with much art, appeared in the Voce de la Verica. It simply stated that it was in error in announcing that Marshal MacMahon had received the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX. at the same time with Count Larisch, but it did not say it was wrong in announcing the day before that the Holy Pather had conferred the

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN. SERVICES AT EDINBURG.

EDINBURG, July 8.—Especial services wer

PROCHEDINGS IN THE EDINBURG COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, July 8—3:30a. m.—The Pan-Presbyterian Council now assembled at Edinburg, in its seasion of Friday considered the subject of missions. The debate embraced views upon the general missionary work throughout the world. The speakers were nearly all missionaries, and they dwelt especially on the great need of co-operation in missionary work and the avoidance of UNNSCESSARY COMPRITTION between the several branches of the Presbyterian Church. In the distant missions delicate distinctions of fath or church polity were indicated barbarians. The general thee of the denset was indicative of a desire to found some system of united values many endeavor. The report of the Committee charged with the consideration of this matter was presented to the Council, and gives

A VERY HOPEPUL OUTLOOK

In this direction.

in this direction.

No business was transacted Saturday by the Council. A prayer-meeting was held in the morning, after which social entertainments were given in private residences throughout the city in honor of the delegates.

GREAT BRITAIN. BRITISH TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONGON Times.

Consul-General Archibald, reporting on the

commerce of New York during the year 1876, at that port showed a decrease of \$19,000,000 as compared with 1875, and yet there was an ample, if not excessive, supply of goods in the market, and the auction-room was frequently made the medium of distribution. This was the result of two causes which are constantly operating,—the increasing competition of domestic fabrics and the exercise of operating,—the increasing competition of domestic fabries and the exercise of greater economy on the part of consumers. The prices of linen and cotton goods were somewhat lower than in 1873. The importation of British worsted stuffs, the Consul says, is decreasing very much, and their distribution is not profitable, owing to the vast advantage which the tariff gives to domestic fabrics of this sort; and alpacas, poplins, etc., formerly imported in large quantities, have been almost entirely supplanted by home manufactures. Hosiery and underclothing, of low and medium grades, are now supplied by American manufacturers at a price with which importers are unable to compete. In fact, says the Consul, in a commercial point of view, the United States and Great Britain may be said in certain respects to be changing places, and with a rapidity which no one anticipated, though it has long been perceived that the tendency has been that way. The excellence of some of the American manufactures, particularly of metals and cotton, is manifest, and cannot justly be decreed by British importers. On the contrary, sagnatious unanifacturers who visited the Centennial Exhibition have fully admitted the decline in wages and raw materials in the United States, and the ample labor-saving appliances, coupled with the intelligence and excellence of the work of the artisan, must of necessity produced a formidable competition with foreign productions. ORENESS ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF THE IRISH

There is considerable soreness among Irish Roman Catholics, both in Rome and at home, at the manner of the reception accorded to the Irish deputation in the Vatican. It was fixed for a very late day comparatively with the late dates granted to other deputations. The reception lasted a short time. The Pope spoke for a few minutes, and only on general topics, such as might have been addressed to Catholic Hottentots, were there any. Very different was the treatment and language accorded to the Gens Polonica and to the Gens Slavonica. When the Pope received the Croatian deputation he was so enthusiastic in his praise of them as a nation that he found it necessary to moderate Austrian susceptibility to protest that he meant nothing "political" by his speech. Yet Cardinal Callen had laid at the feet of his Holiness as sum amounting to nearly \$75,000,—one of the largest national collections for the jublice,—besides some \$300,000, which is the usual quota of her contributions to the "Peter's pence" tribute.

Further, Ireland in 1860, and again in 1860 and 1867, sent nearly two thousand men to recruit the Pontifical armies. But these things seem not to be remembered in Rome just now. Praise is lavished upon England. Irish Bishops are disguised under the imperial designation of "Englishmen." The foregoing is a very fair and even moderate sketch of what I have been hearing during the last few days. It is reported, indeed, that a speech is being "cooked up" in Rome, which will be published as some sothing balm for Irish feeling.

GEN. GRANT. THE KING OF BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 8.—The King is visiting Gen.
Grant to-day, and will give a State dinner in his honor to-night. Gen. Grant will depart for Cologne Monday morning.

SPAIN. PARIS, July 8.—It is announced from Madris that 15,000 soldiers will sail in August for Cuba.

Effects of the Proposed Admission of Kellogg on the Louisiana

WASHINGTON.

Probability that the Returning Board Will Be Convicted.

Secretary Sherman Deferring to Western Anti-Contractists.

Bayard Taylor Offered the Choice of Two Poreign Missions.

LOUISIANA.

HELLOGO.

Special Disouted to The Truena.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The fact that the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections agreed previous to adjournment, by a strict party vote to report in favor of the seating of Kellogg, will enter at once into the controversy concerning the violation of faith which is charged on the Nicholls men in the indictment of the Returning Board. A report in favor of Kellogg is, of course, equivalent to a rejection of Spofford, and, in a sense, of the action of the Nicholls Legislature, but Republicans will claim that the legality of his Legislature is not of necessity repudiated, but that it had simply elected a Senator when no vacancy occurred.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Special Dispatch to The Tribane.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The investigation of the Indian Bureau is not confined to the testimony of witnesses alone. The Commission has called for certain reports which, it is believed by them, will contain much information not to be obtained from any other source. The adjournment already mentioned in dispatches to The TRIBUNE was partially to digest the matter they have already accumulated, the matter they have already accumulated, and partly to obtain some of these reports be-

The old-line Whigs' scheme appears to be developed. Kenneth Rayner, the new Solictor of the Treasury, intends, it is said, to use his influence to place ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina, in a Cabinet position. Meanwhile, other old-line Whigs say that it would be very difficult to find Mr. Pool's constituency in North Carolina or any where, and that a petition has been signed by a large number of North Carolina people requesting that he be not appointed.

It appears that ex-Congressman Leach, of North Carolina, a Democrat, aspires to the position of United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of that State, and is endeavoring to supplant Lusk, the present Attorney, one of Grant's appeintments.

According to a Sunday paper the esthetic tastes of the clerks in the Department of Agriculture are cultivated by the new Commissionin the gardens attached to the clerks. This is the first indication of definite action on the part of the new Commissioner.

BECRITARY SERBMAN.

There is excellent authority for saying that the emphatic protest from the West against the pronounced contraction policy of Secretary Sherman has modified his views as to the expediency of pressing his plans, at least, so far as they involve a rapid retirement of legal-tenders. Those who conversed with him previous to his departure on his summer vacation represent him as intimating that he might be obliged to concede a good deal to the strong anti-contraction sentiment which existed at the West among a large class of Republicans.

a large class of Republicans.

BAYARD TATLOR.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Inquiries at the State
Department fail to clicit positive confirmation of
the rumor that Bayard Taylor has been offered
the appointment of Minister to Russis or Beigium, but there seems to be sufficient ground
for believing that he is antiborized to make
choice of either of these positions.

APPLICATIONS.

There are upwards of 7,000 applications on file
in the State Department for appointments as
Consul, although at present there is not one
salaried Consulship vacant, except that of St.
Paul de Loando, a vary unhealthy post on the
coast of Africa.

RAYAL.

salaried Consulship vacant, except that of St. Paul de Loando, a very-unhealthy post on the coast of Africa.

Rear Admiral John Rodgers, now in charge of the Naval Observatory of this city, it is said will be assigned to the command of the American squadron in European waters, in place of Rear Admiral John L. Warden, who returns home at his own roquest.

BLAINE'S BLUNDER AT WOODSTOCK.

Dissuste to New Forch World.

WASHDIGTOR. D. C., July 5.—Mr. Blaine's said at Woodstock on the policy of the Administration towards Mexico, which he mailed from here to the newspapers on Saturday, was evidently inhended to be a starting "new departure" of the statesmanship poculiar to the ex-Speaker, but it has even disgusted his friends here, who are willing to admit that he has blundered again. They recall the fact that in the last Congress Mr. Blaine was ferce for just such a policy foward Mexico as he now denounces. He and his colleague, Frye, were in favor of increasing the army to protect the Texan frontier, and of calling Mexico to a sharp account for its protection of these raiders. Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, who is the Representative referred to by Senator Blaine in his Woodstock speech yesterday, had an interview this morning with the President, in which Congressman Reagan, of Texas, also participated. Mr. Schleicher says the President did not seem to be discomposed by the Woodstock utterance, though he would doubtless have preferred that no such outburst should have occurred.

The Investigation Into the Character of Grover, Senator-Elect.

San Francisco, July 8.—A Portland press dispatch dated the 7th says: The Investigating Commission to-day examined at great length W. H. N. Stiles. He testified: "I was a Democrat; acted with that party in Salem; organized a Tilden and Hendricks Club, and was Secretary of the Cinh during the convenient was in favor of the Club during the campaign; was in favor of S. F. Chadwick first, and after that Grover, and I worked for him some; among the Demo-crats who were in favor of Nesmith, there were five or six Democrats who would not go into cancus; think it was generally understood by Grover's friends I was for him for Senator; Grover's friends I was for him for Senator; never was in Grover's private rooms; saw Grover he conversation with Glifrey at the Chemetka Hotel in Salem the night before the election; it was about midnight; heard Grover a.k if Goodman could be depended on for the next day; Gilfrey answered, 'Yes, but it will cost \$1.000;' Grover answered, 'Good; if we do not succeed on first ballot to-morrow we are lost.' All this was in a low tone of voice; know Mosier; saw him in Gilfrey's office after the Senatorial election; saw him come out of the Governor's office; he had some money in his hand; he counted the amount, \$750;' do not know who was in the Governor's office; about half an hour after Gilfrey came out of the Governor's office I heard talking going on in the office, while Mosier was in there, and after Gilfrey may have come into the Governor's office from an outside door; had a talk with Goodman, of Umatilla, before election, and saked him why he would not vote for Grover, and he would not vote for Grover, and he said, 'i don't think Grover is an honest man, for he promised me one of the highest offices in his gift if I supported him;' asked Palmer, of Benton Councy, what people would say if he

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

woted for Grover: he replied he did w teambe had a better thing. Subsequently he took me he was to have charge of the Penticulary, Giffrey was Grover's Private Secretary." The vitness, by permission, stated that he wo untermed his testimony because Grover attempted to wrong Oregon out of her full w suttail wote.

CRIME.

DOUBLE MURDER AND ARSON.
Special Disputes to The Tribune.
LACKOSES, Wis July 8.—This moral g were

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH, St. Louis, July 8.—It may be remember that Coi. F. Meyer, United States Reven Agent of this District, was shot and dung

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHETENNE, Wy., July 8.—H. J. Smalley shot McPherson, Neb. The Smalleys were traveling overland from Moline, Ill., to Colorado. A quarrel, originating in Andrew wishing to requarrel, originating in Andrew wishing to re-turn to Illinois, terminated by his brother driv-ing him from camp and shooting him. The murderer is in jall at North Platte.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Pribane.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., July 8.—A boy mane

was drowned.

Succial Disputes to the Sanganous was drowned.

Succial Disputes to the Sanganous was drowned from the dock white insting before daylight this morning. He leaves a wife and four children.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., July 8.—The body of C. M. Mercelith, a young man who was drowned by the overturning of a buggy in the Orentancy River, Friday evening, was found floating in this water about a mile and a half from the place of drowning this morning.

MILWAUKBS, July 8.—Saturday night a young man named W. H. Clinton was drowned in the river while bathing. His body was recovered, but attempts to resmechate it were unawailing.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. young son of S. H. Kauffmann, of the Escaing Star, while playing with a revolver kept loaded in the house as a guard against burglars, discharged it accidentally, receiving the contents in his breast, and dying almost immediately. Deceased was a bright, interesting youth, aged 17 years, and much sorrow is felt at his untimely death.

A VIOLENT STORM.

Special Dispuses to The Tribune.

MILWAUKES, Wis., July 8.—There is a report. here that a storm passed over Pensaukee, on the bay shore, last night, prostrating the Gard-ner House and several buildings, and that sayeral lives were lost.

THE VEEDER SCANDAL.

THE VEEDER SCANDAL.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns.

New York, July 8.—Congressman William D.

Veeder, of Brooklyn, says no allowance has been made by the Court on the divorce proceedings instituted by his wife beyond the \$1,200 alimony originally granted, to her, that he has always been ready to support his children procerly, and that they have been educated at the same institution. Through his counsel, Gea. Pryor, he submits a statement in reference to the main question at issue between him and his wife, denying utterly the truth of eny of her accusations. For five years he says he has borne the ignominy she has heaped upon him rather than darken the Unture of his boys. It is not true that ane got a divorce on the ground of cruelty; that he has made her support their son Thomas; that he has been guiley of adultery, or seduced his son, aged 16, to a life of shaine. He charges it as a horrible thing that a woman, in order to gath the custody of her son, should publicly proclaim his infamy, and closes with an assurance that the question of his guilt shail be submitted to a prompt determination. Even Brookiyn regards the scandal as interestingly large.

FIRE AT CARBONDALE. III.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 8.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire was discovered issuing from the wash-room of the Planters' House in this cig. wash-room of the Planters' House in this city. The fire was soon beyond control, and the building was rapidly enveloped in flames and completely destroyed. Mrs. Watson, the proprioress, her daughter, and two boarders were compelled to jump from the second-stery windows to save their lives. The building was a three story brick and basesient, owned by Mrs. Douglass. Loss, \$6,000; insured for \$2,500, in the Ætina and Underwriters. The furniture was all new. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$500, in the Fairfield. A \$1,000 policy in the Ætina expired Thursday. Loss on wearing supparel, \$1,000. Total loss, \$12,000. Notating, amounting to much was saved. No one was injured. It is the supposed work of an incendistry, as there was no fire about the house at the time.

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

**Rectal Dispates to The Iribana.

New Yonal, July & — Receiver Joel Parker has brought suits against the following stockholders and Directors of the New Jersey Mutual Life-Insurance Company: William M. Force, President, for \$20,000; Charles C. Lathrop, Use-President, for \$70,000; George Peters, \$15,000; the Hon. Thomas B. Peddie, \$10,000; D. M. Wilson, \$30,000; Jeremish Councellor, \$10,000; James G. Barnett, \$10,000; John H. Kase, \$7,000. The defendants have engaged field a dozen of the best lawyers in New Jersey, and will gift to the end. They sold their stocks to the Directors of the Hope at an advance of 50 per cent, and received therefor bonds and mortgages held by the New Jersey Mutual, which reduced the assets of the latter \$900,000, a deficiency, it is elaimed, sower made good by their successors, and the beginning of the troubles that caused the ruin of the Company.

ME TABLE.

STERN RAILWAY.

LOUIS AND CHICAGO re, 122 Randolph-st.

ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

& QUINCY RAILBOAD.

| Leave. | Arrive. 16y 9:30 p. m. 7:05 i. m. 110:00 p.m. t 6:53 a.m. foot of Twenty-second-st. southeast corner of Ran-and at Palmer House.

• 7:00 a. m. • 8:55 p. m. • 9:00 a. m. • 7:40 p. m. • 3:45 p. m. • 10:30 a. m. • 3:15 p. m. • 8:00 a. m. • 9:00 p. m. ‡ 9:38 a. m. & CHICAGO BAILWAY. e, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

8:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m. ATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. d Carroll-sts., West Side. Depart. | Arrive.

& PACIFIC RAILROAD, and Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive. E LINE . 10:00 a. m. 8:25 p. m 6: 8:00 p. m 7:30 a. m

IGATION. TEAMERS

e., Friday 7 p. m.

nsportation and Steamers

LAKE JULY 10. tenary Church

RTURE OF TRAINS.

Dr. Ryder's Sermon on the Struggle for Bread-The Dignity of Labor.

The Pope's Recent Allocution to the Press.

THE END.

SERMON BY THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER. The Rev. Robert Collyer preached on "The day morning to a large congrega by Church. Following is the ser

sith the ext. - force a little troubled with the second control of the control of any have some idea bow far we are from the ternal torments of hell fire. That fire, in the id sense of it, has gone out. A man here and here may blow at the dead embers, but he canot make them kindle. Mercy and pity awed from Heaven weep more tears out of nerciful and pitful human hearts than would rown such fires, should they fiame up to the ates of Heaven; and the better Christian faith ras delivered them who were all their lifetime ubject to boudage, though this fear of death. It is not to be doubted, either, that the general conception of life is coming to be brighter and better. Men are gradually getting the idea not their hearts and minds that the life that ow is, is not mainly something that is looked no by the Great Giver with a grim disfavor, as he trial of those whose guilt is a foregone conclusion, liable at any moment to be concluded then the Judge thinks best, without appeal, and without hope, if the criminal has not ast bimself upon that mercy that has seen bought by another's bearing his guilt. It is not possible, as it was once, to say that every arr makes ever more imminent the danger that our doom, and links.

The same to live Man is not a criminal in the to be unreasonable any longer, by wast numbers, that one great purpose of our life is contact.

life as wicked as the soul of wickedness could wish, but is something I am forming now in my own most intinuate soul and that I will bear with me wherever I go, to help make my own Hell or my own Heaven, to fit me for the good or the bad, as I shall determine; that the shadows about me will be projected from my own soul more than from all the mountains of doom that were ever built to keep out the sun, and that not the pure eyes, but the pure heart, shall see God. If I believe all this, I must believe that the lesson for this day lies in no overcearing weight of destiny that will make me like a drowning man catching at a plank, but in great and sweet opportunities, ample and full, by which I can grow up to the stature and fullness of a man in Christ Jesus.

But then the question rises, What have I learned about doing my duty and filing the place I was made to fill in my nature and constitution? And when I say this, I mean to begin with, What have I learned of the commonest duties and accomplishments of life? For when I see how very much of the life of the vast majorities of men is absorbed in the most common duties and the homeliest accomplishments, I must believe that these things take a great place in the solid substance of the soul, and not only influence the present for good or wil, but the future too; and in the work I do with my hands, as well as with my head and heart, I work out my own salvation, or my own damnation, not in this life alone, but in the life to

the line and the other of the Recognity. A great control of the co

that belongs to him, and so feels the peace of God that passes all understanding. keeps his heart and mind in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ. That alone is the perfect hie, and until the days have brought that they have not brought their full blessing.

The man who concludes to take care of himself clean along, and says that moral principles, without any spiritual communion, is enough for him, and he needs nothing more, and wants nothing more, is like a man who determines to live in some lonely spot on this earth, compared with a man who lives in a sweet and good society. He can do it in some stern self-reliant fashion, and, it may be, grow stronger and of a

iive in some lonely spot on this earth, compared with a man who lives in a sweet and good society. He can do it in some stern self-reliant fashion, and it may be, grow stronger and of a more iron hardness, but the consolations and benedictions of life are not in his cap. He lives alone, and dies alone, cut off from all that is sweetest and most sacred in human friendship and merciful ministries. It must be so with the man who attains through all his days to a strong moral principle, but never to a sweet spiritual communion, and he is a lonely man. God the Father is not in his heart, only God the principle. Heaven and immortality are perhaps a may be, possibly a must be; but they are not what his home is to the child in a distant school, who is going into its warmth and light when school breaks up, and is counting the moments until it is time to start. That is the perfection of all the days. When we have won this sunny expectation we have applied our hearts unto wisdom then and are ready for whatever the days can bring.

The lights of the home shining through the darkness and mist when we come to this blessing, and almost the sound of the muste and singing from the happy ores that are gathered there waiting for us to come. Honest work and moral attainment may still leave the present cold to us, and the future a blank. But when we have sucred into this spiritual communion we have found out the full secret of life. And if this church of ours finally stands for any great and good thing, keeping its doors open and maintaining me to make the best plea I can in this pulpit, this is what it stands for, and for this I plead through all the thought and life I have to give,—honest work, meral attainment in high standards of character, and that spiritual communion which is the best fue of all seide. God knows I have done but a poor and mean stroke of work in comparison with my longings and my vision, but this is what I meant to do. Yet, if out of it all, as I surely believe, there has been some nutriment in these great hea

of religion and instruction, many indulge in this healthful sport. The yellow and white perch, rock, black, and Oswego bass, pike, and pickerel are the principal fish brought in by the anglera. The flesh of these fish is delicious, even in this

THIS WESS.

Tuesday a full programme will be carried out, and many workers who have not yet put in an appearance will come at this time. On Tuesday a temperance mass-meeting will be held in Genera village, and Wednesday will be entirely devoted to express the temperance of the worked to the programme of the worked to the worked to

wednesday will be entirely devoted to temperance at the camp.

Wednesday will be the only half-fare day on the steamers Lucius Newberry and Lady of the Lake, 25 cents to the camp and return.

Friday will be the closing day.

SUNDAY.

In the morning the rain prevented a large attendance. The leason was conducted by Messrs. Burnell, Loomis, Sharp, Bingham, Perkins, Coburn, and Marsh. Instructive afternoon sermons were delivered by the Rev. Loomis and Mr. Sharp, and an evening prayer-meeting was held about a huge camp-fire. There were some new arrivals. The Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., President of Beloit College; the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and John V. Farwell will arrive Monday evening. Monday the Revs. Perkins, Kirkopp, and Mr. Sharp will take up the theme: "The Bible and How to Study It."

POPE AND PRESS.

PIUS IX.—ALLOCUTION TO CATHOLIC NEWSPA-PERS.

Prom the London Beneus, June 23. PERS.

Prom the London Resient, June 23.

There is something, we will not say grotesque, but startling at first sight, in the fact of the Pope delivering an aliceution "to the Catholic press" on the use and abuse of journalism. To the Popes,—not of the Middle ages only, when printing was as yet unknown, or of the Renaissance period, when it was still an untried and unwelcome novelity,—but of the last century even, such a phenomenon would have seemed hardly less strange than a Papal allocution on the use and abuse of private judgment. The press is supposed to be the organ and symbol of public opinion, and authority and opinion are usually contrasted as rival powers. What, it may be asked, has the Pontiff—and especially a Pontiff who has officially and ex cathedra refused "to reconcile himself with progrefs, liberalism, and modern civilization"—to do with the press? Why touch the unclean thing at all? What communion hath Christ with Belia! But the Pope has judged otherwise. He is content to receive a modest obolo from the journalists, and it jungart to them his Apostolic benediction; nay more, he deigns to inform them that "he had felt the necessity for invoking their aid." and this fact is not the less significant been there can be no doubt that his Holiness his deed whether willingly or not, to what is called "the inexorable logic of facts." Progress and modern civilization are at all events facts, and if they are dangers to be combated, still they must be fought with their own weapons, as the Libyan engle is said to have supplied the arrow winged for its destruction. The press is a two-edged sword which may be used by the champions or assailants of any cause who have sufficient skill to wield it. It may, to cite the Pope's language, be employed "to combate error and to refute the linsane calumnies propagated by those wino for the succession of the combate error and to refute the linsane calumnies propagated by those wino for the succession of the testing the succession of the succession of the succession of th

press is a two-edged sword which may be used by the champions or assaliants of any cause who have sufficient skill to wield it. It may, to cite the Pope's lahruage, be employed "to combat error and to refute the insane calumnies propagated by those who (by the same means) waged a cruel war against religion, against the seat of St. Peter, and against morality." But no instrument can act effectively that is not allowed free play. It may be a safe policy to spoil the Egyptians so long as the spoil consists of gold and silver, but when what Aristotle calls "live instruments" are in question, even helots are apt to prove quite as much of an embarrassment as a help to their masters. The Janissaries formed for centuries the flower and strength of the Ottoman army, but they were drawn from a class whose fidelity could not fail to be looked on as suspicious, and at last the human tribute which had long been cruelly exacted was still more cruelly destroyed. May not the journalists be regarded as the Janissaries of the Papacy! Plus IX., while recording his gratitude for the services they have rendered to the Church and to truth, evidently feels that their services cannot be accepted without a certain risk; "he felt the necessity of recommending some things to their consideration. 'All human things savored of their origin, and journalism, tike other things, required careful watching, to keep it in its purity." This, of course, is so obvious as to be little better than a truism, but when his Holiness went on to specify "the great defect "he had observed in iournalism, he came at once to the root of the matter. That defect was "want of concord," for noton is passe cascantial in journalism as discipline and obedience in the army; which thesis he further proceeded to illustrate by the conduct of Spanish matastate, who "originalism as discipline and obedience in the army; which thesis he further proceeded to illustrate by the conduct of Spanish matastate, who "originality, but without genuine originality, but without genuine or

Nothing can be sililer than an affectation of originality, but without genuine originality there can be no persuasive force. Sermons preached or articles written to order, however brilliant, are at best a flash is the pan; they cannot carry the conviction they are not charged with. If Catholicism has profited as well as suffered by the printing-press—about which we shall have a word to say presently—it is because it has found advocates who allowed no arrieve peace or word of command from headquarters to supersede or distort their supreme devotion to the interests of truth. Bossnet, Fenelon, Pascal, De Maistre, Mohler, Newman, have wristen what they thought, and while their writings help in the main to support a common cause, the secret at once of their reality and their power lies not in their union, but their divergence.

Meanwhile it is only due to the Pope to say that he offered a second piece of advice to the Catholic journalists, which good men of every creed will be ready and anxious to indorse. "They must fight against error, and not individuals; they should spare names while denouncing vice, and by overcoming that they would overcome individuals also. Their work should be inspired by charity, and it was his duty, as the teacher, though an unworthy one, of that virtue, to inculcate it. Would that he could demonstrate to them what he felt in his heart in that respect." There can be as little doubt, from what is known of Pius IX.'s character, of the sincerity of this advice us of the need for it. We should be curious to know whether M. Louis Veuillot, whose personal abuse equals the virulence, if not the wit, of the rival scholars of the Renaissance, was among the auditors of his Holiness, not to speak of certain of his English allies or imitators who might be named. It is true that the nuisance, though it is a peculiarity of religious, or irreligious, journalism, is not the exclusive monopoly of ultramontaine writers. The savage and daily denunciations not only of Catholicism, but of Catholicism, but of C

THE IOWA METEOR IN COURT. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 3.—The wonderful meteor which startled the country by its brilliant and swift sweep through the atmosphere in February, 1873, dropped a fragment, weighing about seventy-five pounds, on lands belonging to the Amana Society, a body of Communists, near Homestead, in Iowa Country. Soon after, Henry Mass, while passing along the public highway, discovered, the fragment, and carried it to the store of the Society, where it was held by the Society as their property. Mass appealed to the courts to recover possession. The case was tried last week, before Judge Shane. The plaintiff claimed title by discovery, and that there was no prior owner, at least within the jurisdiction of mundane courts. The defendants claimed title under the law of accretion; that the stone fell on land in which they held the fee-title; that the fee in the highway was in them, subject only to the easement of public travel; that all accretions to the highway belonged to the reality as much as if made on inclosures. The courts have established many rules under the law of accretion and riparian rights, but, being of earth, their rules were earthy. Celestial accretions are a novelty, and there are no adjudicated cases on record, so the Court, in the case at bar, was compelled to be guided by reason. The evidence, however, made 'he questions one of fact rather than law. It was shown that employes of the Society, while plowing in the field, came upon the fragment, and, to remove it out of their way, carried it to the road, and deposited it beside the fence, with the insent to take it to their home for use about the house; and it was where they deposited it between the sea or air, by natural canses, become a part of the realty, and the title is in owner of the realty, unless, prior to the addition thereto, it is the actual property of another. Judgment was rendered for defendant, at plaintiff's cost. The Society has presented the fragment to Prof. Himrichs, of the State University, where it w Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 3.—The wonderful

PIG-IRON KELLEY. He Was Chairman of the Committee

Which Demonetized Silver.

But Did Not Understand the Effect of the Bill.

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1877 .- Mr. William B. Earle, Needham, Mass.—DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th inst. has been received. I have read the 19th inst. has been received. I have read the inclosure, being an extract from the leading article in the Boston Heraid of the 16th inst., criticising a dispatch sent by the agent of the Associated Press, which professed to give the views of the President on the silver question, and demanding a retraction at his hands. The article proceeds to say: "The President is made to say that the legislation of 1873, when silver was dethat the legislation of 1873, when silver was de-monetized, was hasty and uncalled for, the well-known fact being that this legislation was well and carefully considered; that the silver dollar of 413% grains was at that time worth more than the gold dollar; and that its demonetiza-tion was urged by such inflationists as Kelley, of Pennsylvania,—the very men who are now vo-ciferously calling for its remonetization because it has now become considerable less than the pa-per dollar."

You ask me to inform you how much of truth

You ask me to inform you how much of truth or falsehood is contained in the article, and especially in the portion of it relating to myself, and also whether the legislation spoken of is the same that was described by Thomas Balch in the March number of the Pean Monthy. That I ever urged or consciously favored the demonetization of silver, as asserted by the Herald, is utterly false. For will remark that I say "consciously favored the demonetization of silver." I do this because I was on the floor of the House when the bill passed, and, under the assurance of the late Mr. Hooper, in restones to a question from Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as to whether the bill affected the coinage system of the country, that it did not, perage system of the country, that it did not, per mitted it to pass without objection from me, a

soonse to a question from Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as to whether the bill affected the coinage system of the country, that it did not, permitted it to pass without objection from me, as it encountered none from any other member of the House.

The bill purported to provide for the reorganization of the mints, and for their better government. It was not prebared, as it is claimed, by that gentleman, and is therefore generally believed, by Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Currency, but Dr. Linderman, who until within a few months had been Director of the Mint, and who was then on special service in the Treasury Department, and in that capacity had recently visited England. But, as he was not then in a recognized official position, his bill was presented as that of the Comptroller of the Currency. It was a voluminous one, containing many sections, and covering many pages, and provided for a vast number of minute details. I speak of the original bill.

Through Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, I had, on the organization of the Forty-first Congress, been made a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and had thenceforth given my almost undivided attention to the duties of that important Committee. In two questions involved in Dr. Linderman's bill I, however, took special interest, as the discussion had on it (for none, was had on the substitute, which was brought forward at the next session, and which became a haw) will show. These were the establishment of a uniform system of minor token coins, 1, 3, and 5 cent pieces, which I proposed to substitute for the many coins of 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents them and now in use, including the many forms of the old copper cent, the bronze I and 2 cent pieces, and the silver and the nickel 5-cent pieces. For these I would have substituted handsome coins of nickel and copper in such proportions as to give them brightness and polish superior to the existing 5-cent pieces, and by making the denominational marks upon them in well-defined raised Roman figures w a defect in the law. On these points the debate above alluded to on the original bill shows that I had very definite views. The fact that citizens could thus speculate upon the Mint, and the plausible arguments of the bullionists coupled therewith, deluded me for a time into the belief that a single standard would be preferable. While admitting this without reserve, I assert that I never favored the demonetization of silver, and that, having challenged my memory and compared notes with gentlemen who were on the Committee with me, I cannot remember or learn of having ever heard the idea of its demonetization broached in the committee-room or in the discussion of the provisions of the bill or substitute referred to.

the committee-room or in the discussion of the provisions of the bill or substitute referred to.

The proposition to add a new dollar, called the trade-dollar, to the coins already authorized by law, in order to enable us to compete in the markets of the East with nations which used the Mexican dollar, was often pressed upon me by Dr. Linderman, and received my assent, but that it was to be a substitute for the standard dollar, or that there was phraseology in that voluminous bill, or the omission from it of the designation of a coin which would work the demonetization of silver, was never for one instant present to my mind.

Though not an inflationist, I had resisted the contraction of our paper currency until the South should have obtained a circulating medium, and the progress of the development of that stricken section should have assisted in producing and maintaining a favorable balance of trade, whereby metallic money might take the place of paper as it should be retired, as France is now doing, and had responded to Mr. McCulloch's Fort Wayne manifesto by denouncing his acheme, and proclaiming my belief that contraction was the road to bankruptcy and not to resumption. Thus believing, I could not have consented to the sudden demonetization, so far as this country might do it, of half the metallic money of the world by a bill which challenged no discussion on this point, and which, its managers assured the House, involved no change of our coinage system. Yours very truly,

WM. D. KELLET.

GENERATION.

The Infected Air We Breathe—How Desicated Germs Maintain Their Vitality—A Lecture by Prof. Tyndall.

Prof. Tyndall delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution at London a tew days since, the subject being in continuation of a discourse given by him in January last. Prof. Tyndall began by illustrating the change from sweet and transparent animal and vegetable infusions to putrefying and turbid ones. The turbidity, he said, was due to swarms of infusoria, the lowest forms of which, called bacteria, were the known agents of putrefaction. He referred to the two rival views regarding the origin of these organisms,—the one deriving them from seeds, eggs, or germs, the other from spontaneous generation. Contrasting the power of a luminous beam with that of our best microscope, he showed, by referring to the recent observations of Dallinger, that the beam can reveal the existence of zerminal particles which baffle a magnifying power of 15,000 diameters. Exposing, a year ago, both animal and vegetable musions, boiled for five minutes, but eminently putrescible, to air proved by the beam to be free from floating matter, they were never found to putrefy or show the alightest inherent power to develop bacterial or fungoid life. The evidence furnished by hundreds of experiments bearing upon this point, and executed with the utmost physical precision, was complete. Last autumn, however, the organic liquids previously experimented on, and which five minutes' boiling, filling themselves afterward with putrefactive organisms. There is no correction of error here; the two portions of the inquiry are perfectly correct. Either, therefore, the Professor reasoned, in 1876, the infusions had become endowed with an inherent generative energy not possessed by them in 1875, or some new putrefactive zeontagium external to the infusions, and of a far more obstinate character than that of 1875, had been brought to bear upon them at the ister day. By experiments long continued Prof. Tyndall convinced himself that in his la

less infective air. The result was that liquids, which, in Albomarie street resisted three hours boiling, filling themselves afterward with putrafactive organisms, were completely sterdized by five minutes' boiling at Kew. Ether, thea, the infusions had lost in Kew Gardens a generative of the Royal Institution, or their depotute out in the laboratory must be a few of making nearesthements which they possessed in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. On the depotute of the Royal Institution. On the roof of the Royal Institution. Chambers were prepared in the shed, and charged with infusions which had never been permitted to come near the laboratory. The first experiments fall ed utterly, the air of the shed proving sensibly as infective as that of the laboratory is sensibly as infective as that of the laboratory field. The cause of this was not far to seek. Prof. Trudul's assistants had passed from the laboratory, unconscious carriers of infections. The shed was subsequently disinfected, and uninfected clothes were employed for the preparation and exposure of the infusions. The result was that they remained pollucid and without any trace of bacterial life. Now, a rod thirty feet long would stretch from the infusions in the shed to those in the laboratory. Add the infusions barriers is the other end the same infusions resisted [80 minutes boiling, Shall we then infusions barriers is the other end the same infusions possess the power of spontaneous generation and st the other do not? Or that at one end we have obstinately infective and at the other end comparatively uninfective and at the other end comparatively uninfective and the other of the Royal Institution, on beating the hay clouds of fine dust rose into the beam. That was the contagium. Afingled with that dust were the desiccated germs which had spread a plague among the infusions, asserting their vitality after exposure for hours to a boiling heat. Washing these germs from the hay we obtain an infective virus, which, if communicated in the most minute

of sterilization here described is in-fallible; a temperature, moreover, far below the boiling point suffices for sterilization. Prof. Tyndall showed infusions of mutton and turnip competent to resist five hours' continuous boil-ing, but which had been reduced to utter bar-renness by the proper application of a tempera-ture of 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Numberless observations indicated that oxygen was neces-sary to the life of the organisms here under re-view. A thick scun would often collect upon the top of an infusion, which scun, greedy of sary to the life of the organisms here under review. A thick scum would often collect upon the top of an infusion, which scum, greedy of oxygen, and appropriating it, permitted no trace of the gas to reach the infusion underneath, which remained on this account as pellucid as distilled water. Hence the idea of sterilizing the infusions by depriving them of air. This was done with perfect success. Subjecting an infusion for four or five hours to the action of the Sprengel pump, and subjecting it afterward to one minute's bolding with a view to extinguish its already expiring life, in the great majority of cases germs were destroyed. A minute thus accomplished what 300 minutes in the presence of air failed to accomplish. Here, as in all other cases, old and desiccated hay infusion proved most intractable. Nor is the effect here mentioned to be ascribed to a mere suspension of the life of the germs; they are deprived of life by being deprived of air, for when after a sufficient time germless air is restored to the infusions it fails to revive them. It is obvious that these remarks also apply to infusions purged of air by boiling. There is a singular similarity between the vital actions of these lowest organisms and those of the highest. Privation of oxygen stiffes both low and high, and excess of oxygen oolsons both. Prof. Tyndall exhibited infusions of beef and mutton which had been subjected for many weeks to a pressure of ten atmospheres of oxygen, which were sweet, transparent, and without a trace of life. In connection with this subject, the Professor referred to the beautiful experiments of M. Paul Bert, and concluded his discourse with these words: "I hardly think it necessary to summarize what has been here brought before you. In fact, the whole discourse is but a summing up of eight months of incessant labor. From the beginning to the end of the inquiry there is not, as you have seen, a shadow of evidence in favor of the doctrine of spontaneous generation 'Impossible,' or that I wish to limit the power of

Poisoning by Chloral Hydrate.

The investigations made by M. Tanret shows that if a solution of chloral hydrate be mixed with an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate, the liquid is decolorized, a gas is evolved, and manganic oxide is precipitated. If the quality evolved be considerable, and the temperature be kept from rising above 40° Centigrade, the reaction is slow, and the filtered liquid is found to contain chloride, carbonate, and formate of potassium. The gas evolved is carbonous oxide. The same reactions can be produced in very dilute solutions, and take place even when the alkalinity is produced by borax. From these data M. Tanret accounts for the action of chloral hydrate in the animal economy on the theory that, when taken into the body, it is not only submitted to the alkaline serum, but to oxidizing agencies at the same time, and that both these causes, taken together, effect its decomposition in the manner above described, carbonous oxide being set free in the blood, displacing its oxygen, and producing symptoms analogous to those observed in cases of poisoning by this oxide of carbon. The lowering of the temperature of the body, too, noticed in these cases, and the prolonged action of chloral hydrate, are thought to render this hypothesis tenable.

Action of Tobacce on the System.

Some years ago the French Government directed the Academy of Medicine to inquire into

OHIO.

The Approaching Cleveland Convention.

Machine-Plottings to Put Down Presicent Hayes.

Cincinant Commercial (Rep.), July 7.

Ohio is again the tiational battle-ground. The first struggle will occur in the Republican partylitself. The old Grant Ring, accustomed to sutiself. The old Grant Ring, accustomed to supremacy in the party and perfect freedom in perquisites, and the machine politicians who get their living out of politics and sneer at reform, are disappointed with the Administration of Hayes. They were defeated in his nomination. They were disturbed by his letter of acceptance. They were distressed by his inaugural, and disheartened by his Cabinet, and they are exasperated by his Cavil-Service reform. Hence there is war. The Woodstock speeches, of Blaine and Chamberlain constitute a declaration of war, and war to the knife.

There is nothing in the pretended agony about

There is nothing in the pretended agony about the surrender of Louisiana and South Carolina. The Republican positions in those States at the end of Grant's Administration were not tenable. The spectacle of garrisoned State Houses was

exceedingly distanteful to the American people. The Republican party could not consent to be responsible for that sort of thing. The influences that caused the "abandonment" of Mississippi by Grant were simply irresistible. Granthad substantially surrendered both Louishan, and South Carolina. He refused to recogniza the Republican Governments has tottered to their fall. They were propped by bayonets, and behind the bayonets were a Democratic House of Representatives, and a majority of States with Democratic Governors.

Under the Administration of Gen. Grant the Republican party in the South had passed away, with the exception of a few fragments tossing about to tell of shipwreck. The right thing for Grant to do, when the troops had done their duty in preserving the peace and snowing fair play through the Fresidential election, was to remove them from the State-Houses. He left the task to Hayes, who was menaced on one side by the Democratic House past and to come, and on the other by a desperately dissanticled population. Hayes saw what must come to pass. He saw that the two State-Houses occupied by United States troops must be evacuated. He thought to let down his friends in the Rejublican State Governments as easily as possible. Hence the so-called "negotiations" which the ungrateful persons most concerned—we refer to Chamberlain and Packard—have attempted to make odious. It did not suit the Gubernstorial gentlemen to retire gracefully. They assumed an affectation of marryrdom. It would have pleased them to have the world gazing upon them a while longer. They desired Amarcan politics to revolve through the Administration of Hayes around two State-Houses held against the taxpayers by United States troops, to whom Congress, through the action of the House, had refused upplies because they were engaged in this pusiness. Hayes: was too wise and fearless a man to allow his country and his party to be screwed into this attitude. He knew how easily the case might be malignantly inserpresented, but he office a while h

they called the Convention. Cleveland was the spot that had a Blaine taint in it before the National Convention in Clincimast. It contains a disappointed editor. The Gardeld movement is in that neighborhood. Ben Wale's bursting indignation is not remote. Travel between New England and the Northwest is on the Cleveland route. Packard can pass that way. Chamberiain may make a call.

The attack upon the Administration is to be in the name of super loyalty to the party. Protestations of peculiar party virtue are to be the watchword of the assailants of the Reform policy that Hayes is busily developing. In case he is admonished at Cleveland and hows to the yoke, he is to be contemptuous? forgiven; but he must change his Cabinet, back down from all his high professions, embrace the Camerons, give Blaine his choice of carpethagers for Postmaster-General, turn out old Dick Thompson and put in some rotten-wood rascal to make money out of the navy for his party and himself, provide a Secretary of War suitable for the next Presidential campaign, and so on through the list. But in case Hayes resists the machine, he has a foretaste in Chamberish's: Connecticut speech of what he may expect. He will find himself denounced as worse than Tyler, Buchanan, and Johnson combined, and to the venom of the implacable Democratic hostility, apparent in incessant hissings of fraud, will be added the worst that unscrupulous men of his own party can invent out of the stores of their malice; and if there are any rascals in the Returning Board States who are disappointed because they are not rewarded according to their own estimate of services, they will come forward to distinguish themselves as liars, according to their own estimate of services, they will come forward to distinguish themselves as liars, according to their own estimate of services, they will come forward to distinguish themselves as liars, according to their own estimate of services, they will come forward to their own estimate to the formate. The success of the Machine at C

for the action of chloral hydrate in the animal economy on the theory that, when taken into the body, it is not only submitted to the alkaline serum, but to oxidizing agencies at the same time, and that both these causes, taken together, effect its decomposition in the manner above described, carbonous oxide being set free in the blood, displacing its oxygen, and producing symptoms analogous to those observed in cases of poisoning by this oxide of carbon. The lewering of the temperature of the body, too, noticed in these cases, and the prolonged action of chloral hydrate, are thought to render this hypothesis tenable.

Action of Tobacco on the System.

Some years ago the French Government directed the Academy of Medicine to inquire into the influence of tobacco on the human system. The report of the Commission appointed by the Academy states that a large number of the disease of the nervous system and of the hears, noticed in the cases of those affected with paralysis or insanity, were to be regarded as the sequence of excessive indulgence in the use of this article; and it is remarked that tobacco seems primarily to act upon the organic nervous system, depressing the faculties and influencing the nutrition of the body, the circulation of the blood. Attention is also called to the bad digestion, benumbed intelligence, and elouded memory of those who use tobacco to excess.

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THE

Dissenting Opin Granger Cas

THE PRORIA & BO In the foreciosure vs. the Peoria & Roc no exception having the sale under the d 4th of April last by chaser, R. R. Coble, now in his hands. part payment on Clerk receive, exa Lillio C. Walker fil

Theodore Chapin, N. mortgage for \$8,000 on N. 4 of Lot 5, and the all in Block 5 in the Carvision of blocks in Sec. 2h, 39, 14.

James M. Ripley, of bill against Samuel Sdington Billings, M. Andrew Crawford, J. Swissler, Edgar Lot Bank of Illinois, James M. Phinney, Tuckerman, Clarence Andrew Dunning, C. Bourne, Herman Bald H. Rice, Amos Sheps Lillinois, and F. R. Segage for \$4,000 on Ble yn Grove Addition 9.

The Phenix Mutua Sled a bill against J. McCord, John C. Lyman Baird, trustee for \$3,500 on the Joil venue: beginning at of Lot 22 in Ellis' eat of Lot 22 in Ellis' eater north of the S. Wtheree easterly on a letter and the state of the S. Wtheree easterly on a letter and the s. ortgage for \$8,000

hence easterly on a l thence easterly on a leriv line of said lot to ling from the souther? 120 feeteast of the S. Dorther? I line of said of the N. W. corner of along said line exterior of said lot to the feet, thence westerly southerly line of said thereof, thence sout thereof, thence sout the said line 21 feet to Hoyt Sherman, As F. Allen, filed a bill Bank, Bernard Loc John H. Hammond, compet the transfer belonging to Allan February, 13 Andreas, under Andreas & Co., \$15,000, \$8,000, and were indorsed, in April following, an ruptcy had been file cure these notes, transfer had been file cure these hades, the sain must be fairnant claims the Allen's bankrupte; and he asks that pelled to surrend Allen's ereditors.

Allen's creditors. George Wilkins
filed a voluntary pail unsecured, for
consist of deuts
amount of \$4,000 he Register.
A discharge was
STAY OF EXECUT William A. Fu against W. A. Ga The Schuremar soed Patrick J. Sa Henry Strong D. H. Donovan, t three upper storic

J. F. Lyon sue \$1,000 damages 1 Ellis McGrath against Alfred B laying damages a JUDGE DRUMM Spin to Springfield Judge Blooger Judge Gast —U Judge Jameson

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Juden Moore—
Juden Rogens—
Juden Booth
Juden McAlle
Juden William United States 473- Thomas Cat \$443.80. — Mary dict, \$1,837.25. — 7. Bowen, \$5.40 Oshkosh vs. Ben zy Hodges et al. Supramon Cot & Co. vs. L. H. Dents Pitzgerald

THE G Following is in the Granger the views of th

Strong concurs

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the Northwest is on schard can pass that make a eail; dministration is to be oyalty to the party. Farty virtue are to assailants of the Reis busily developing, at Cleveland and bows contemptuously forange his Cabinet, back offessions, embrace the me rotten-wood rascal he navy for his party ceretary of War suita-stial campaign, and so in case Hayes resists ctaste in Chamberlain's

combined, and to the Democratic hostility, sings of fraud, will be scrupulous men of his to of the stores of their any rascals in the Romo are disappointed beded according to their they will come forward as liars, according to adpredisposition.

Come before the Clevery plain one. It than of R. B. P. indorsed. This is por not done. Equivoder. The question is did the Administration, extre of Grantism and will involve the question and will involve the question party is capable of cran honest man at the ensive to the organizaty is really so decayed as no possible future. The first of the possible of the consideration of the possible of the possib they will find the State-nted in Cleveland, and before as a token that has listened to the he uproar of foolish him—and that the th to the Democratic well as the worst of

sided in one of the lip twenty years, durenty teams, during the latest and the latest and the latest are latest at latest and latest

Allen's creditors.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

George Wilkinson, of Morris, Grundy County, filed a voluntary petition Saturday. His debts, all unsecured, foot up \$14.539.18. His assets consist of debts due on open account to the amount of \$4,008.82. The case was referred to

amount of \$4,008.82. The case was resonant to the Register.

A discharge was issued to George F. Brown.

STAY OF EXECUTION IN THE WHISKY CASES.

Judge Blodgett Saturday issued an order staying the executions issued some time ago spainst Roelle, Junker & Co., Ford, Oliver & Co., and G. Russell.

SUPERIOR CHECUIT IN BRIEF.

William A. Furbur began a suit Saturday against W. A. Galbraith, claiming \$3,000.

against W. A. Galoraith, ciaiming \$3,000.
The Schuremann & Hand Mantel Company such Patrick J. Sexton for \$1,000.
Henry Strong filed a distress warrant against D. H. Bonovan, to recover \$353 back rentiof the three upper stories of No. 68 East Washington street.

three upper stories of 700 M. Brown to recover street.

J. F. Lyon sued John A. Brown to recover \$1,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Ellis McGrath commenced a suit Saturday against Aifred Booth and Matthew McGinniss, laying damages at \$10,000.

Thr CALL.

laying damages at \$10.000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMOND—in chambers. Tuesday he goes to Springfield on his circuit.

JUDGE BLODGETT—341 to 374. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Unfinished business and motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—Ferumptory call of motions for mew trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Percumptory call of motions for mow trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No court.

JUDGE MOORE—No announcement made.

JUDGE MOORE—No announcement made.

JUDGE BOOTH—MOTIONS for new trials.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court until Sept. 1.

JUDGE MILLIAMS—General Dusiness and set cases.

JUDGENTS.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—NO court JUDGE BLODG
STT-Thomas Catlin, Assignee, vs. Henry Holmes,

3443.80.—Mary Burke vs. John W. Marsh; ver
dict. \$1, 837.25.—J. A. Wright et al. vs. Channee,

T. Bowen, \$5, 400.80.—Union National Bank of
Oshkosh vs. Benjamm V. Pace, \$4, 434.99.—Hen
Ty Hodges et al. vs. Joseph Rastman, \$1, 923.72.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. V. Farweil

& Co. vs. L. H. Smith, \$179.80.—J. A. Petite vs.

Denis Fitzgerald, \$128.

THE GRANGER CASES.

DISSENTING OPINION.
Following is the opinion of Mr. Justice Field in the Granger cases, wherein he dissents from the views of the majority of the Court. Justice

following is the opinion of Mr. Justice Field in the Granger cases, wherein he dissents from the views of the majority of the Court. Justice Strong concurs with him:

Field, J., dissenting.—I dissent from the judgment of the Court in the, several railroad cases arising in the States of Illifois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, commonly known as the "Granger Cases," and from the reasons on which the judgments are founded. These cases involved a consideration of the charters of the different companies, and of the extent of the power of the Legislature over them, as well in the absence of any reservation of a right to alter or repeal them, as when such reservation was embodied in them or in the Constitution under which they were granted. On the one hand, it was contended that the Legislature of each State possessed the power, irrespective of any reservation, to regulate at its discretion the compensation which the companies chartered by it might charge for the carriage of porsons and merchandise, without reference to the expenses of the carriage, or the obligations incurred in the construction of the roads. Unlimited power over every railroad corporation in respect to the business it should carry on, and the compensation it should receive, was asserted, except where these were specifically designated and permanently fixed in the charters of the companies constituted contracts between the States creating them and the corporators, within the protection of the Federal Constitution prohibiting legislation impairing the collisation of contracts; and that they could not, therefore, be changed in any material particular, unless the power to make the charace was reserved in the charters of in some constitution of provision of the States; that the right of the companies to operate their respective roads and charge reasonable compensation for transportation of provisions of the States; that the right of the companies to operate their respective roads and charge reasonable compensation of forces as would take from a variety

THE COURTS.

Susiness Transacted in the Chicary

Tribunals Saturday.

Dissenting Opinion Delivered in the
Granger Cases by Rr. Justice
Field.

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CHITERONIA 2 AOCH SLADE BAIRDOLD.
In the foreconoure case of V. G. Thomas of all

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civil-service reform, is of special interest at this time:

New York, May 8, 1877.—His Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States—Dear Sire: Feeling, as I do, a deep interest in the success of your Administration, so auspiciously commenced, I trust you will not consider it unreasonable if I ask you to devote half an hour to the perusal and consideration of this paper in regard to the reform of political abuses,—a subject on which I am thoroughly and earnestly in accord with you. Seventien years ago (1960), as you will perceive, white Postmaster of this city, an appointment I hecepted at the solicitation of President Buchanan, for the express purpose of reforming abuses which had resulted in a defalcation of \$150,000, I took the following grounds:

First—That no useless employe would be retained.

Second-That members of Congress would have no more influence with me in appointments to office than any other citizen of equally respectable standing; and
Third—That I would not allow the employes

In my office to be assessed for political purposes, nor would I allow any committee to assess me as a public officer for such purposes.

In accordance with my determination in these respects, my first act was to dismiss a Sachem of Tammany Hall, who had a sinecure position. As I was a member of that society myself, my action occasioned no little surprise. My second act was to dismiss a clerk, the nephew of a Sonator of the United States, who was reudering a merely nominal service. Soon afterward I received a letter from the Senator asking me to restore his relative to the place from which I had removed him, and his request was concurred in by five members of the House of Representatives, one of whom afterward was President of the United States.

[Gen. Dix here inserts several letters written by himself to prominent politicians, including the Sachem of Tammany and Representatives in Congress, whose proteges in the Post-Office he had removed, refusing their requests to reinstate them. He adds:]

I recret to say that this attempt to reform abuses had no effect beyond the confines of my office. The war supervened, and questions of greater magnitude absorbed the public attention. The restoration of peace should have awakened the interest of the people to the subject; but the cry of reform was only used to give point to party resolutions, which never survived the canvass they were intended to influence, and which were not designed by the politicians who framed them to have a longer existence. I now rejoice in the hope long deferred, which I expressed in my letter of August 6, 1800, that the time has come when men have been called to power "who have the disinterested and say the subject and the courage in elections has always been a source of local Jealous; and has had the effect of keeping many of our best citizens out of organizations in which they represent by their ill-directed efforts and their represent by their ill-directed efforts and their partisan seal. The witnut country into manipulations of party can be s

confirm the convictions I have expressed, and I trust they will be a sufficient apology for troubling you with this communication. I should not have addressed it to you but for the confidence I feel in your determination and you ability to carry into execution the reform the country so greatly needs and so earnestly desires. I am, dear sir, respectfully and truly yours,

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE PHILISTINE IN BOSTON. The stranger said, Glancing his hashhouse-table round, That Emerson he never read; Some thought him quite profound, But for his part He saw no sense, philosophy, nor art, Nor literary model. In all his aimless, visionary twaddle.

Then, too, John Weiss, Facile, promiscuous dictionary-slinger, Words piled on words—mere idiotic gabble—Resonant reminiscences of Babel; The time consumed over such trash to linger Was far too high a price.

He'd been to see

He'd been to see
The Handel-Haydn show.
And found it mighty slow—
That kind of music wasn't in his line;
With counterfeited glee
Folks called it grand and fine,
While they would much prefer
"Mulligan Guarda," or something of some vim,
The blood to stir,
Only they wouldn't own to it, like him.

He never saw.
Such nonsense as this "saving the Old South."
They might as well go sailing in the Ark.
The senile orator of silver mouth
Had best confine him to his bloody shirt
And muddy squirt. With blank achastitude
The boarders listened to his ribald scoffing.
While in this silent, pent-up, angry mood,
The servant girl appeared upon the offing
And straightway put a climax to the scene,
By saying, 'Gentie stranger, would'st be fed
Upon the brown and gluten-giving bread,
And farinaceous bean?"

The scornful stranger said:
"If there's an article I most detest,
It is brown bread—
A soggy, heavy compound—lies like lead
Upon your chest;
But I forgot—
There is a dish mere execrable yet,
Viand more gastronomically vilo—
Beans baked in Boston style!"

As the last straw
Fractures the patient mule's vertebral column,
This final insult touched upon the raw
The gathering late so reticently solemn.
The boarders all upsprung!
The miscreant files their wrath amid a storm
Of plates, knives, forks, and victuals cold and
warm.

Of plates, knives, forks, and victuals cold and warm.
From the fifth-story window forth they slung His carpet-bag, his trank,
His tooth-brush, hair-brush, collar-box, and boots,
His hair-dye, and a package of cheroots;
And as upon the sidewalk, in amazement,
He eyed the shower descending from the casement,
A policeman promptly collared him as drunk.

"The Justice said at his levee next morning; ?

The Justice said at his levee next morning; ?

"I really had

Of such a sinner ought to make a warning.
Such borrid blasphemy, such fatuous folly!
How sad! how bad! how mad! how melaucholy!
Ask not for grace.
If my own brother stood here in your place, *
I'd sentence him, as I do you, to pay
Ten dolars down,
And be exiled forever and a day
From Boston town!"

—Phillips Thompson in Boston Traveller.

ONE OF A. WARD'S JOKES. Howard Paul in American Register.

During Artemus Ward's sojourn in London, which was, alas ! too brief, I introduced him to a very good fellow, a great admirer of his whimsical books, but who was something of a tuft-hunter withal. As Lord Byron said of the poet fom Moore, he "dearly loved a lord," or any-body flourishing a handle to his name. My friend Weatherwax (we will so call him, for as a good citizen and a rate-payer, and the father of a large family, I must not disclose his real name) had a charming house, a brilliant drawing-room, and was fond of entertaining artistic society. Artemus and he were quickly sympasociety. Artemus and he were quickly sympathetic, and became close friends; but, with his characteristic penetration, he was not long discovering Weatherwax's penchant for swell acquaintances. Calling with Artemus one afternoon, we were shown into the salon, and, while awaiting our host, we amused ourselves withlooking over the visiting cards in a hage china bowl. On the top of the pile was conspicuously placed the eard of Lord Cowley. The careful position of the bit of pasteboard plainly indicated that it had not got there by chance. The eye of the humorist twinkled, and in an instant he transterred the card to the bottom of the bowl, leaving plain Brown, Jones, or Robinson, as the case might be, at the top in full view. "Now," said Artemus, "from time to time as we come here, we will follow the fortunes of that card." "Suppose we rob him of it outright," I said with malicious mildness, "and break his heart forever and ever."

forever and ever."
"Not a bit of it; that will defeat my pur-"Not a bit of it; that will defeat my purpose."
Our host appeared; we had our interview and departed. A few days passed and we called again. We were shown, as usual, into the drawing-room, and, glancing at the bowl, found the card of Cowley had been fished up from the bottom and restored to its old position as "head of the heap." On this day we dired, and during the evening Artemus whisked the card off the bowl and said:

"By Jove, I'll secrete this where he will never find it," and while Weatherwax had gone to look after the lailies he phaced it between the leaves of a manimoth gilt-edged, gorgeously-illuminated family Bible. "There, I've securely lodged it in the Baok of Job," whispered Artemus; "now we'll see how long it abideth there. I don't think he troubles the sacred tome very often."

A week or more passed before we saw Weatherwax again. The card had been found in the meantime and proudly beamed at us from its usual conspicuous position. This time Artemus slipped it under the carpet, and in doing so rather solied its pure enameled surface.

"Ods bodkins, as they say in old English, I think it has found a secure resting-place at last. He'll not see that surely until the carpets are taken up or shaken. My Lord Cowley, a sweet and tender adieu."

It must have been a month before our next call, and we palpitated with curiosity as we approached the house. In a few moments we were

last. He'li not see that surely until the carpets are taken up or shaken. My Lord Cowley, a sweet and tender adieu."

It must have been a month before our next call, and we palpitated with curiosity as we approached the house. In a few moments we were bending over the well-remembered china bowl, and to our astonishment there was not only the card in its old place, but it had been carefully cleaned, evidently with india-rubber, and shone with all its original brightness.

"That's the most Micawber-like card I ever saw,—it's always turning up. I wonder if he has started a new one," said Artemus, and he feit under the carpet to see if, by any chance, the old card was there. No, it had gone, and the one we pensively gazed upon was evidently the same that had been concealed.

"I am bothered now to know where to hide that darned pasteboard, but I think we must give him one more search," remarked the American, drily. "A French vaudevilliste would turn this incident into a less de rideau for the Palais Royal, and this concealing the card is not unlike the main incident of Sardou's play. "Les Pattes de Mouche." Now, where can I place it?" And he moved around the spartment in his endeavor to light on a secure spot. "Ab, here?" And mounting a chair he laid it carefully high away on the broad cornice of the lofty window, entirely out of sight.

"That will bother him. Hunting the hare or deer-stalking is nothing to this. I should like to see him on his travels in search of the lost prize. I wonder if he suspects us?"

At that moment our Amphytrion entered the room. He was in beloyant spirits, having enjoyed a spin on a coach, four-in-hand, over Hampstead and Highgate, with a noble Duke.

"Ah, glad to see you. Had such a glorious ride on Beaufort's coach. Coaching is delightful, and His Grace has four handsome browns, the wheelers perfection of shape and action, and the leaders, though a high part work, greatly admired." And he rattled on as pleasantly as the coach which he so recently had quitted. "As my friend. Lord Cowley

whimsical way, immediately ascribed his illness to the loss of the card. "He'll go into mourning, the next thing we know," protested he. "I'll remedy this." and off he waltzed to a printer's, where he had fifty cards printed with the name of Lord Cowley grandly inscribed thereon. Making a neat parcel of them, and tying them up with cerisse ribbon in formidable bows, he dispatched them to Weatherwax, with this note in a diaguised hand:
"DRAR W—: Your pale face plainly indicates that your mind is fill at case. I suspect it is thelose of the Cowley card. Do not repine—all is well! Here are fifty. Scatter them broadcast in your house. Have one or more in every apartment. Rain them about to meet your admiring game at every turn. Indulge in a

broadcast in your house. Have one or more in every apartment. Rain them about to meet your admiring gaze at every turn. Indulge in a debanch of the Cowley pastebourd,—revel in it riotously,—and when time shall destroy or accident remove them, count on a fresh supply. Yours, visiting cardily, X.Y.Z."

Shortly after this Artemus began his brief career as a lecturer at the Egyptian Hall. I went off to the United States on a professional tour with my entertainment, and we never again met—poor dear Artemus having "gone over to the majority" in my absence. I often meet Weatherwax, but the sign and symbol of my Lord Cowley has long since disappeared from the china bowl. That packet of fifty cured him.

GUIDE TO CONVERSATION.

New York World, L-WITH A TOUNG MAN. The Young Lady—You were saying t The Young Man—I was saying that—that the garden is charming. Shall we walk round it?
T. Y. L.—With pleasure. Wait till I call pa. T. Y. M .- Why? T. Y. L.—So that he can go with us. He will tell you all the names of the plants.
T. Y. M.—O, we needn't trouble him.

T. Y. L.—Ah, you are great on botany, then? T. Y. M.—No, but (with intention) I am satisfied to know that an object is charming without caring positively to know its family. T. Y. L.—Take care, you are trampling the grass!
T. Y. M.—You can talk of grass when within

me I feel—
T. Y. L.—What? Are you not well?
T. Y. M.—Ah, if I dared to tell you the na ture of my complaint—!

T. Y. L.—If you cannot tell it to me, you can

T. F. S.—On the contrary, it is a most healthgiving and fascinating occupation. Beholding you I shall become convinced that honest labor alone can fortify man and jennoble and enlarge

alone can fortify man and jennoble and enlarge his mind.

T. F. F.—That is very true. I see that we shall get along very nicely. Since you are so fond of rural occupations, after we have watered the flowers suppose we pick the caterpillars off the rose-bushes!

T. F. S.—The very thing I was about to propose! Pick caterpillars in the company of an anniable and wise man—I know of nothing so charming!

T. F. F (aside)—What a noble fellow! He cannot fail to make Maria happy!

cannot fail to make Maria happy!

III.—WITH AN ARTIST.

You (halting before one of his pictures)—By
Jovel what is that? (With ecstasy)—A Rem-Jovel what is that! (With economy, brandt, by all the gods!

Artist—No; a little piece of my own.
Y.—Of yours! No, no; surely not; impos

A.—Indeed, I assure you it is my own works A.—Indeed, I assure you it is my own works Y.—It cannot be. It beg your pardon, but really it cannot be. It is so magnificent! Will, the moment I glanced at it I said to myself, "That's a Beffilmand: Rembrandt at his best." A.—Honestly! You are flattering me.
Y.—No, no. I speak frankly. I do not beat about the bush. I say, simply and seriously, "Behold a masterpiece." Why didn't you send it to the exhibition.
A.—I did. It was rejected.
Y.—Rejected! Rejected! O, the idiots, the ignoramuses! Ah, jealously, jealously! They know that the day you become known to the public it is all up with them, and no one will remember that they existed!
A. (modestly)—O!
Y.—Luckily it makes no difference to you. With your genius you can afford to wait. Don't deny it—you have genius, great genius. Come, now, is there any one in the Academy could accomplish that bit of coloring! You know there isn't. Those who know the first radiments of drawing are indicrously ignorant of color; those with a varue idea of color inspire pity by their composition. Here, on the contrary, drawing, coloring, composition, all are perfect. Is it not so!

A. (convinced)—It is, it is. A. (convinced)—It is, it is.

THE LAST HORSE.

Brother Gardner had plauned to celebrate the glorious Fourth by hunting snipe on the shores of St. Clair, but when he reached the race-course the excitement drew him in among the specta-tors. It was noticed as he came down in the evening that his shot-gun was missing, and he was asked to explain its absence. "I doan' feel much like 'splaining anything." he sadly answered. But being pressed he went

"I doan' feel much like 'splaining anything," he sadly answered. But being pressed he went on:

"Well, after I got in dar and seed everybody puttin' up deir money on de hosses I reckoned I'd better soop some greenhorn out'n \$5 or \$10. I went over and took a look at de flyers. Bime by I seed one dat pleased me, and I made up to de driver, and axed him if he meant to win de race. He said he did, He said he'd go right by all de 'o'dier hosses as de lightning goes by a man wid a wheelbarrow, and he'd come down de stretch-home wid sparks o' fire flying from de wheels."

"And yon bet on that horse?"

"Dat's wot I did, of course. I put up dat new shot-gun agin \$5, and when de eight hosses praned up to de soce, I could feel that \$5 jumpin' right frew all my veins."

"Well, did your horse win?"

"Not eractly—not unless de anamile which comes in behind all de rest is de winner. When I se'd bim way beak dar I yelled for de driver to put on de whip, but he never minded me, and a white man hit dis plug hat an awful smash. I believe dat horse was pulled. It doan' stem to me dat he was given a fair show. Den it doan' stem' to reason dat his driver would tell me to bet on de hoss if he didn't feel suah ob de race. What fer should he lie? What fer would be de objeck?"

"So you've lost the gun?"

"De gun dun gone. De feller wat winned it walked right off like de biggest duke in Michigan, an' ef a rush of cool air hadn't come along 'bout dat time I might'ur sunk down on de grass to rise no moah. Ize a feelin' better just now, an' ef I kin make de ole woman believe I los' de gun in de massh Pil recover from dis shock as de years roll away."

devote his genius to the cause in the hope of improving the means of locomotion for the rocater. So having captured the fowl, measurements were made and a wooden leg fitted on to the stump. But it did not stay on. Calling into consultation an elderly lady in the family, an improved leg was constructed and secured to the stump of the rocater, this time with success. After frantic endeavors on the rocater's part to kick it off, which only made him fall down, he accepted the situation and now uses the leg successfully. The young man has received the congratuations of his friends, and no doubt would receive the thanks of the rocater was not he (the rocater) deprived of communication with the human family.

Politics makes queer bed-fellows, indeed.
Charles Francis Adams as a contributor to Tammany Hall's Fourth of July celebration, for example.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.). Ample.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

Many complimentary and encouraging things were said about the President in various parts of the country yesterday [the Fourth]; but probably all of them together did not help him so much as the Republican attack upon him at Woodstock and the Democratic attack upon him in Tammany Hall; because these attacks show how little there really is to be said against his conduct or his measures.—New York Beening Post (Rep.).

measures. New York Evening Post (Rep.).

The wrong, if wrong there were in the canvass of the Louisians vote by the Returning Board, was rather in the law than in the action of the Board; and since the Democrate have, so far as the State is concerned, received all that they would have received had the vote been canvassed as they claim it was cast, they could well afford to refram from such persecutions as this arrest of the members of the Returning Board, and the fact that they have not done so is evidence, not of their love of justice, but of their vindictiveness.—Mikeaukes Fisconsin (Rep.).

Gov. Chamberlain is entitled to a fair hearing before the people; but in presenting his case, so long after he was supposed to have dropped into acquiescence, and in such denunciatory and even insulting language, he has laid himself under the suspicion of acting as a mere tool to stir up a strife about the profit of which other parties, more directly interested, are in doubt. Mr. Chamberlain was thrown out shead to ascertain the situation. The knowledge he gains is not likely to encourage a movement in force. In fact, the Woodstock orations seem likely to discourage dissension in the Republican ranks.—Columbus (0.) Journal (Rep.).

Says Sam Bowles: "The Worcester Spy

Says Sam Bowles: "The Worcester Spy is informed that the Republican understands itself in the matter of the Hon. James F. Wilson, of lows,—his knowledge of the payment of money by the Union Pacific Railroad to Mr. James G. Blaine, had his omission to tell what he knew about it before the late investigation. The country has never gotten half way to the bottom of the Union Pacific Railroad and political ring, and Mr. Blaine' services in procuring important railroad legislation at Washington, and the benefits he received fir return.—and probably never will. The case is like the Tweed Ring corruptions in New York—here are too many usen in both parties personally interested in keeping back the facts.

We do not accept the idea that the Pourth

Tweed Ring corruptions in New York—here are too many unen in both parties personally interested in keeping back the facts.

We do not accept the idea that the Fourth of July is the natal day of the American Republic or that the Declaration of Independence constituted us one astion and announced a fundamental law for the united Colonies. This idea has grown apace in the last twenty years and obtained a lodgment in the public mind. It is a gross fallacy, and should be discarded.

The Fourth of July stands to-day simply as the anniversary of a co-operative movement of the Colonies for separation and secession of each of them from Great Britain. Let us celebrate it in the spirit with which our father made it immortal—the spirit which declares that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.—Hobile (Aia.) Register (Dem.).

The salutary influence of the President's example is most signally shown in the following important resolution, offered by Gen. Slocum, the President (Dem.) of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, on Tuesday last, and adopted by a large majornly:

Where an interesting the signal of the Board are purely of a business character, having no relation whatever to State or National politics; therefore, Resolved, That this Board, in the discharge of its duties, will not hereafter be influenced by political considerations, but will sarnessly endeavor to be governed to of their private that seven men in the transaction of their private case from men in the transaction of their private case from men in the transaction of their private case from men in the transaction of their private case from men in the transaction of their private case from the Administration, the work of reform will go on, until it will embrance within its operation State Governments, legislative bodies, municipal corporations, public trusts, and political and charitable corporations of every kind. Checks will be placed on expenditures men of character and merit will take the place of officers deficient in both, debts and stantish corporation

established that will make the Administration of the Raybelth of the Republic Provacy's Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

This at least is true: United States troops cannot restore Packard to power in Louisians of Chamberlain in South Carolnas. Fair criticism of accomplished facts may have value in determining future action, or fixing the true rank and merit of accors in them. But we cannot discover any possible advantage to accrue from a sweeping denunciation of the Pressident and his Cabinet for "treachery." The hout of this journal is free speech, and it has no exaggarated regard for mere authority. It concedes to all like freedom. It but the Pressident must administer the Government for four years, and hard words do not contribute to harmony of counsel nor to the efficiency of the Republican party. Thus far it is in Mississippi alone, which President Grant, not Mr. Hayes, "bandoned" to the Democracy, that violence and lawlessness confinue against the blacks. So far as the words of Gov. Chamberlain have any effect, they will tend to divide the Republican party. Thus far it is in Mississippi alone, which President Grant, not Mr. Hayes, "bandoned" to the Democracy, that violence and lawlessness confinue against the blacks. So far as the words of Gov. Chamberlain have any effect, they will tend to divide the Republican party and acts which are consummated and cannot be recalled. They will breathe the breath of life into the Democracy; that violence and lawlessness confinue against the blacks. So far as the words of Gov. Chamberlain have any effect, they will breathe the breath of life into the Democracy; the Republican party and account the president of the Republican party and account the president of the states of the states of the president of the Republican party. Thus far it is in mississippi alone, which president for four years, and far it is in Mississippi alone, which president for four party. Thus far it is in Mississippi alone, which president for four party. Thus far it is in Mississippi alone, which pres

cannot be instance as the atterance of a functors statesman and a Republican patriot.—Utica (N. Y.) Heratal (Rep.).

If the fiery Knight of the Sorrowful Memory (of Cincinnati) does not find a real windmill pretty soon, he will probably come to his senses, and quit the creasding field in disgust. His performance yesterday at Woodstock was clearly unsatisfactory to himself. 'In the first place, he was compelled to listen to the 'long talk' of a carpet bagger, whose woes were nothing to him, and who certainly had no right to figure as chief speaker when the great Maine Senator was in the bill. When Mr. Blaine's turn came he ignored Chamberlam and all his griefs, with that lofty disadinithat is more eloquent than words. He ignored not only Chamberlain, but all the ordinary topics of the day, crossed the Rio Grande with a single stride, and rushed to the defense of Mexico against the dark and diabolical designs of that blood-thirsty invader and annexation is, Secretary Evarts. Having shown, to his own satisfaction at least, that the Administration has deep and execrable purposes in view concerning Mexico, that Presdent Hayes has a covetous eye on the northern half of that nation, and all that sort of thing, Mr. Blaine be waits the possibility of the annexation that he sees in the near future. True, the fancied annexation is about as real as the danger apprehended by the nervous old woman from the remains of a musket; it had neither flint, lock, stock, nor barrel, but she was sure the trigger would go off and kill somebody. It will be early enough for Mr. Blaine to lift up his protesting voice when there appears some indication that the Administration wants another alice of Mexico.—New York Mail (Rep.).

The other day I met a Senator and a Con-

I se'd him way back dar I yelled for de driver to put on de whip, but he never minded me and a white man hit dis plug hat an awful it doan' seem to me dat he was given a fair show. Den it doan' stan' to reason dat his driver would tell me to bet on de hoss if he didn's feel sund ob de acce. What fer should he lie? What fer would be de objeck!"

"So you've lost the gran!"

"De grun dun gone. De feller wat winned it walked right off like de biggest duke in Michgan, an' ef a rush of cool air hadn't come along bout dat time I might'ur sunk down on de grass to rise no moah. Lee a feelin' better just now, an' ef I kin make de ole woman believe i los' de gun in de massh I'll recover from dis shock as de years roll away."

THE LONGEVITY OF MULES.

Aussin (Ne.) Rerelle.

In a discussion in the Sazeras Lying Club last night, a member asserted that mules never die. He said they took on the semblance of death, but it was a deception. Sometimes they are turned into newspaper editors and Roman myrestlers, but they never cease to exist. He said there is a mule now used on a whim on a mine in Rumboldt County that was used as a breastwork at the battle of New Orleans, was owned and ridden by forant in California, word all through the War of the Rebellion, was blown up in a nitro-glycerine explosion while assisting in the constraction of the Central Pacific Railroad, was in the Indian battle in which Custer was slain, was in St. Louis when the Southern Hotel was burned, and is a presty good mule yet, with the streamth of its hind leg only diminished to about the striking power of a 400-ton steam hammer.

A ROOSTER WITH A WOODEN LEG.

Ord the farm of Alfred Moore, of Moore's Minls, in this county, is a rooster which was a programmer.

A ROOSTER WITH A WOODEN LEG.

The would hovever, healed, and the rooster managed with difficulty to make his yav from piece to place. This summer, a young man from this city, with Mr. Moore, became interested in the case, and resolved to content as opponents. Was almost the would be so strong by the

on the fence with both less hanging over on the Hayes side. That was about what I told them. "Well," one replied, and in this opinion both joined, "If there is an attack on Hayes from the ultra Hadicala, like Blains, you will see all the South come to the support of the Administration to a man. This, with the support he will get from the West, and conservative man everywhere, will make him so strong in and out of Congress that there will be no use in fooling. We are just from the South, and know what's brewing. Our section will not stand idly by and see Hayes attacked because he is trying to administer the Government as it should be administered, purify the Civil Service, and promote conciliation and harmony. These are Hayes' strong points in the South, and if he is attacked by a lot of mathine Radicals, who want to run the Government for their own benefit, the fur will dy. "Another prominent Southern politician, a man who was delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and an ardent supporter of Tilden, tells me that the people of his State are coming to the conclusion that Hayes is a better man for President than Tilden, and is doing the South more for conciliation, harmony, and peace. At best, Tilden could not have done more than Hayes, and might have done have done more than Hayes, and might have done he he did not believe the reform tendency in Tildes was sufficiently strong to have set about purifying the public service as vigorously as did Hayes.—Redicies Wushington Letter to Chachnacti Conservation (Ind. Rep.).

Exports of American Beef.

Exports of American Beef.

The recent exportations of beef to England have been small, and with the decrease of trade comes lack of confidence in the enterprise itself. Louis Samuels said to a Tribuse reporter, at his abattoir, Forty-fourth street and Pirst avenue, that no money had ever been made by shipping beef. If beef was wanted in England at the time it was shipped, it brought a good price, but, if it could not be sold at once, it became a dead loss. "It isn't like a live bullock," said Mr. Samuels, "which can be kept in these stables on a little fodder, and Englishmen have no such refrigerating facilities as we have. Besides, ice is too high there, and it don't pay to use much of it on beef when other expenses are so great. When Mr. Eastman tried the experiment of shipping beef to England two years are be had to fight the prejudice that existed against the article; and when the business got a fair start the price of cattle went up in this country, without a corresponding increase in England. At present it costs about two cents more a pound to export American beef than English beef costs to-day. During the past two months we have only made three or four shipments of 150 cattle each. We have ten vessels with refrigerators, however, and as long as there is any hope of the cloud lifting we don't want to sink any money by a hasty withdrawal."

E. E. Eastman, whose abattoir is at Sixtieth street, North River, said: "There was a little money in the business last year, but there is none now, and cannot be as long as prices are higher in America than in England. During the past two months we have shipped about 800 cattle a week, which is a small number for us. Two years ago we could make money at it, but we have thinned out the cattle here so much by exportations that prices have naturally risen."

Alcoholic Ansethesia.

Some interesting experiments made in Ger-

Alcoholic Ansesthesia.

Some interesting experiments made in Germany in the production of local ansesthesia, show that if the hand be immersed for a short time in ice-water severe pain is caused, but that no such pain is produced on immersing the hand in the cold alcohol, not even when the temperature of the alcohol is as low as five degrees. Cent. Glycerine was found to possess a similar property. Either occasioned pain, and quieksilver more scute pain still, causing the speedy withdrawal of the finger when plunged into this liquid at a temperature of three degrees. It was next ascertained that, on the finger being held for a long time in alcohol having a temperature of five degrees Cent., no pain was experienced, and, although the finger distinctly perceived the faintest touch, sharp pricks gave no pain. This seems to show that the application of cold alcohol, one of the most simple as well as salest processes, has the effect of depriving the part of the special sensibility to pain without, however, impairing the delicacy of the general tactile sensation which, as is well known, resides in the superficial integument.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons shroughout the city we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designates below, where adversisements will be taken for the amprice as charged at the Main Offices, and will be receive until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. until 8 c'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bootseller and Stationer, 18A Twenty-second-st., near Wabsch sy.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison et., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Side Island av., corner of Haisted et.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Distalong from the station of the

Fornia-av. Apply to HUGH A. WHITK AWORES, 163
Randolph-8.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME MILWAUKEE BRICK
Peridence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexelboulevard and Forny-eventh-4t., on favorable terms.
Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—22,000—GOOD DWELLING AND LOT.

TOTIO0, east frum on Jefferson, between Adams
and Jackson-4s. This is certainly a bargain. Street is
paved, watered, severed, and gra. T. B.BOYD, Room
7, 179 Madison-8t.

FOR SALE—THRKE-STORY HOUSE AND LOT.

Front Milwaukes-av., with all improvements;
carries 850 to 460 a month rent; to be sold cheap, at
1030 Milwaukes-av. 1069 new Mo., 789 old. NO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—OR RENT—DO NOT FORGETTHAT Ladrange is the choicest residence suburb around Chicago. See us before investing elsewhere. Will have three houses finished by the 25th inst., \$600, \$1,000, \$1,400, for 20 per cent cash, balance monthly payments. Choice lots on monthly payments. F. D. CUSSITT or C. C. LAT, 71 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one bleck from depot, as Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; chaspas property in market, and show free; shutract free: 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE A CHOICE FARM, ISS ACRES, WELL improved, within 50 miles of Chicago, \$77 an acre. 100 acres. 20 miles from city, \$40 an acre. Choice wheat land in Minuscota very cheap, or will exchange. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

THE LADIES WHO WERE noticed out at the hotel on Saturday afternoon, and drove away alone, and in the evening at Thomas concert, address Cos. Tribune office:

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 20 WISHES CORTESPONAL—A FRANKLIN HOLD AND AND A CONTROL OF THE STANKLIN HOLD WISHES TO PERSONAL—IF FRANKLIN H. BROWN IS IN DERSONAL—IF FRANKLIN H. BROWN IS IN the city, please address J. F. GRIFFIN, 188 West Madison-St., or call.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR T Union Park, a gold pin. Owner can have R by applying to Mr. HUGH INNES, 475 West Washington-st.

LOST STRAYED FROM SSS STATE-ST. FEIDAY morning, small bay mare blister mark on the left shoulder. Return and receive reward. CTRAYED—A BAY HORSE, ABOUT 800 28, WITH Collar and bridle, from 538 Casal-28, and caught past Harrison and Morgan-41s. Upon returning the horse, the finder will be paid for file trouble.

TWO LARGE MULES, ONE CREAM AND THE other bay color, strayed, July 2, from yard of Ford River Lumber Company. Suitable reward will be paid for their return to the yard, at Throop and Twenty-second-54.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH CASH CAPITAL OP 8500 in gravel rooms business, well established for particulars address M 8. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-SPECIAL-WITH FROM 85,000 to \$15,000 in producible business; 40 per cost customed Address, with real name and reference, 0. H. WOOD, Letter Carrier 18. STORAGE,

FIDELITY STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN
Baren-st. - Ampie facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandine. Liberal advances and
tree insurance. Safety vanils for valuable goods. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE-PURNITURE OF 10-ROOM HOUSE IN lots to suit. Must be sold this week. 778 West Washington-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-CASH IN YOUR HAND. Cheap Book House, corner Maddon and Dearborn-sts. 70 FIRST-CLASS MACRINES, ALL RINDS, TO BR to beg chase as half the lowest prior; now is your chance to buy chase; as, 'marratical; meany louised as marriages, in the chance of the chan

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A CRACKER BAKER, ONE WH need apply. Address FOX's Steam Cracker Galveston, Texas, stating salary expected. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR fit.

Wilhols and Michigan; wages \$1.40 per day; far free; 10 farm hands, 15 cool-miners, etc. R. CHRISTIAN & CO., 289 South Water-st., Room 11. WANTED-900 RAILROAD LABORERS, FROM \$1.15 to \$1.40 per day; 50 coal miners and far hands; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK & CO. B.

West Randolph-si.

Miscellameous.
WANTED-100 SWEDE, FORWEGIAN, PDLISH, and German miners, and those who would like to learn to mine, to work in the mines at Minouk. Tickness will be furnished. Apply at H. RIFF'S office, 50 West Folk-si.

WANTED — COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND traveling salesmen, we have an indispensable and neerin book. None can afford to be without it. Address or call at 110 Dearborn-st. C. A. COOK & CO. WARTED-AGENTS WITH CAPITAL; EXCLUS-tre territory; new invention; highly respectable; sells in every place of business. Send \$2.25 for sample, or stamped envelops for photograph circular, to S. & B., P.-O. Box 2440, St. Louis. B., P.-O. Box 2440, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN TO SKILL THE CALENDER PEN
off-pens, money-tube, chromos, photographs, asi
500 other new and fust-selling articles. Inducements
greater than any other house can ofter. Catalogue free.
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O young man (aged 19) as entry or bill clerk, estant bookkeeper. Best references can be g
Acdress O 2, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN A years old, American, as anything. Has had severe years experience in a New York office. Able to keep books. Salary expected, 85 or \$10 per week. Addrss & 103, Tribune office.

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GOOD SCANDING WANTED—FAMILIES IF WANT OF
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TO RENT-\$45 PER MONTH-THE PIRE NEW brick houses Nos. 515 Western-av. and 500 West-pole at., one block from street care. Apply at 305 western-av. Western-w.

TO RENT-700 WEST MORNOE-ST., TWO-STORT
and basement brick, with all improvements, gafurnace, screens size, barn. POTWIN &
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front house, 48 Michigan-ev., 14 rooms. In good order; furnace, range, 48c.; bare in rear; immediate possession.

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Fifth-w: second floor 154 Fifth-w., with light sof
fourth floors 150, 152, and 154 Fifth-w., with light so
three sides. POTWIN 6 CORBY, 166 Dearborn s.

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50ESO feet. POTWIN 6 CORBY, 166 Dearborn-s.

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Madison-st.:

18, 000 acres of good lands in Teras, title perfect, for eity improved property. Will assume or pay cash, \$10,000 or \$20,000, on good frade.

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Fine brick hotel and lot, 2002/200, free and clean, searchicage, worth \$12,000 - tong, or Kansas, elear.

112,000 - Large, the plantation in one wills of Eristot, Liberty County, Fig. 1, 180 acres. Want good improved city property. Will assume some.

262,000 - Fine 100 room brick hetel, lot 100 km2, free and clear. Rented now at \$4,000. Will assume \$23, and clear. Rented now at \$4.000. Will assume \$23,-200 or \$40,000 on good business city property. \$5.000-Nice 300 acres farm some Lawrenceville. Lawrence County, Hz., 125 acres under echivation. Want \$12,000-One of the handsonsast brick dwellings and lot, 100x180, in Cook County, near two depois, at Irvins Park. Want 500 one of the handsonsast brick dwellings and lot, 100x180, in Cook County, near two depois, at Irvins Park. Want 500 one of the handsonsast brick dwellings and lot, 100x180, in Cook County, near two depois, at Irvins Park. Want 500 on the lands in lows. Neisrasts, d., Missouri. Here is a fine home.

T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madino-at, TO Madino-at, 100x180, 100 and \$10,000 want good farm for oak, and cook will lands in low a for one; must be good. T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madfaon-at.

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MONEY TO LOANED SINGUES OF SIGN AND UP-

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, M. chattel-mortgages, and other good collaterals. Private Loan office, 126 Clark-st., Room 2.

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Kint-class German board with pleasant recipies as to 86 per week. Day board 94. Meab, 35 (mis. Nevada Hotel, 148 and 150 Wahashiav., Nevada Hotels, 150 per day. Rooma 200; inchis 200; per week, 35 to 97.

Windoord House, Neight Graniand rooma, with board; day board, 54; meaks 25 cents.

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HARDWARR CHANCE-FOR SALE, STORE, dock, and residence; about 85,000 necessory; of railroad 45 miles from Chicago, their ing loves, good farming community, no opposition, 7 and 9, miles to other hardware stores. Owner whose to retire from mercantile business. Good reasons and territe Form mercantile business. Good reasons and territe Form mercantile business. Good reasons and farther Form mercantile business. Good reasons and farther Form to the form of the fo MISCELLANEOUS.

PROBUGE COCKROACHER, AND MOTHE EXterminal by contract (warming); which sold
bouse examinations. A OAKLEY, 189 1 washing
C. H. MOSTODISHIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW
THE FURN OF JOHN MAYO & CO., JOHN MAYO.
JOHN MAYO. June 20, 187.

SIO MOSTRILY WILL BUT A NEW OR GEODINAMA STATE OF STATE O

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Shore, foot of Adams street. Thomas Sum
sht Concerts.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were active a firmer Saturday in breadstuffs, and tame on prisions. Meas pork closed 71% per bri lower, \$13.05 cash and \$13.17%@13.20 for Augustuffs. ard closed 2465c per 100 lbs higher, at \$8.85 ash and \$8.92468.95 for August. Meate were rm, at 4%c per lb for loose shoulders and 6%c for short ribs. Lake freights were firm, at 1%6: or corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady. \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was more active. Wheat closed 1624c higher, at \$1.42 for July and \$1.22% for August. Corn closed %c higher, at 48%c for August and 49%c for September. Oats closed %@%c higher, at 33c cash and 30%c for 48%c for August and 49%c for September. Oats closed 16%%c higher, at 33c cash and 30%c for August. Rye was firmer, at 60%62c. Barley was nominal, at 80c%\$1.00 for new, seller September. Hogs were firmer, at \$4.70%5.15. Cattle were active and steady, at \$2.50%6.50; and sheep dulf. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$10\$.25 in greenbacks at the close.

worth 94%@95 cents on the dollar

7,000 applicants for the single vacant Confered his choice between the Russian and Belgian Missions. Not one among them but thinks there is something wron in a civil-service system which produ

some portions of Minnesota watching the grasshoppers with the mercury at 108 in the shade. But they had their reward, for the hoppers in many localities have taken them-elves off without devouring the crops, and in general the farmers are full of hope and rage. In other grain-producing States ricultural correspondents average a couraging prospect for the harvest ar at hand.

to drive Capt. Joseph, the so-called piero nosed Indian, into a mountainous "b similar to the celebrated strategic recepts which Gen. Busil vainly arranged for Gen. Snage early in the "late onr f Josepu shall enter, and turn the trap in an impenetrable and impregnable lair, it is to be hoped that the memory of Gen. Can Br's truce with Capt. Jack may not be too

New combinations and pooling arrange-ments are the order of the day among the railreads, the managers of which are evi-dently determined to recoup the losses of So long as rates are reasonable, it is possible to maintain them, but experience should have taught the transportation recent the business of the country, and to coerce and restrain private capital instead of makhave taught the transportation potentates by this time that exorbitant exactions are a pre-mium on secret cutting and general bad faith, and that fair dealing pays best in the

A very strong feeling of disapproval is nanifesting itself among the citizens of Wheaton with reference to the manner in which the college at that place is bei octed, and at a public meeting on Saturds ight a decided disposition was shown to cr the management to an account of its stew-ardship. So far as may be judged from our report of the demonstration, it would appear to be, in point of numbers and character, one which President BLANCHARD will have some ficulty either in ignoring or defying:

Nothing has been heard from the Grand Duke Michael for several days, and from this absence of official bulletins is derived ion of the reports of heavy disc ters to the Russians in Armenia. As nearly as can be ascertained, the left wing has turned back with the object of rece Bayazid, which is held by a force of Turkis ulars from Van; while the operations of centre in the vicinity of Kars have been ended to await reinforcements. The of Kars is still maintained, however, and MUKHTAB Pasha, though he has ad and mutarate rashs, though he has advanced to within a half-day's march of the Russian line, evidently hasitates to attack with his present force. Both armies are said to be deficient in their provision supply.

The Turks have forbidden Consuls an applomatic representatives of foreign Powers within their territory to send cipher dispatches, alleging, says the Memorial Diplo-mations, that one member of the corps has been guilty of transmitting information con-cerning the disposition of Turkish troops to friends of the Russians. Simultaneously, we hear from Paris that Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER think that he man aimed at, but people will think that he may have been, seeing that he has left the Turkish Capital at the very moment that he ought to be there; that he is fresh from Russis, where he had made many friends; and that during the "Bulgarian atrocities" excitement he was a conspicuous apti-Ottoman letter-writer.

e print elsewhere a very remarkable let-from Judge—but better known as "Pig-"—KELLEY, of Philadelphia, in which "—KELLEY, of Philadelphia, in which "—KELLEY, Or Philipsenham, in makes an extraordinary confession con-sing the Silver bill. He was Chairman of Committee on Coinage which prepared bill demonstring silver, agreed to the and voted for its passage, but was not an until long afterwards that the bill in

M. C., who took charge of the bill; another was Dr. Inndraman, who had been Director of the Mint, but at the time was on special service in the Treasury Department; and a third was the then Secretary of the Treas-ury, Bourwell. These three persons well knew that the effect of the bill would be to throw out silver as legal-tender money by ceasing to coin it. There were others in the conspiracy; and the foreign agent, LEYD, could give a list of them if he wished to. The facts in regard to the stupendous villainy are coming to light one by one. A half-million of dollars "placed where it will do the most good," works wonders some-

charging one-fifth of 1 per cent standard gold bullion into coin.

Tressury is anthorized to issue, sell, and dispo of, at not less than par in coin, either of the scriptions of bonds of the United States describ in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870."

There is no escaping the requirement that, under this law as it now stands, the Treasury notes are to be redeemed in gold in January,

only \$50,000,000 of them can be coined in

year, unless provisions be made for increased coinage. Does any sane man believe this policy can be continued and specie payments resumed in January, 1879?

This law must be modified, and the whole

olicy of the Government changed. Specie ayments must first be resumed by the

banks and by the people, and then the Gov-ernment can do so without trouble. The

sivilized world has not yet discovered a sub

stitute for banks or bank paper, and there

no country with specie payments that is not sastaining them through private capital en-gaged in banks. Before the greenbacks can

be withdrawn there must be a substitut

therefor. This substitute can only

be in bank paper, amply protected by national security or coin. To have this bank paper, the issue of it by the banks must be encouraged rather than prohibited. In the first place, when the banks deposit a \$100 gold bond, they

should have \$100 of bank circulation. This

would give a bank circulation of \$35,000,000.

in addition to the present reduced amount outstanding. The War taxes, which have

been removed from every other form o

capital and private property, should be re-pealed. This would offer the inducement of profit on circulation, and by the operation

of natural laws private capital, banking being free, would rapidly furnish the country

with a bank-note currency equal to all the demand that might be made. So long as

would the banks supply the want. Thi

bank-note circulation would be se-cured, dollar for dollar, by coin bonds

of the nation. The reserve kept at

Washington for redemption would be in

coin. Every man could get coin for his

notes at the bank, or, failing there, could

btain it at the Treasury. This circulation

would be as well protected as is that of the Bank of England. Of course, the remonet

zation of the silver dollar and its free coinage should be had. The entire product of our mines would be coined, and if additional

silver dollars, the bank-notes, and the gold would rapidly become of equivalent values,

nd specie payments would become a fact by

he operation of the laws of trade, through

the instrumentality of private capital, with

out any contraction, without any forced or arbitrary substitution of gold for all other

currency, and without any derangement of

rights and equities.

This is impossible under the Resumption

isw as it now stands. It is practically pre-

resumption of specie payments in gold; it is prohibited by the restraints and restric-

ions on private capital, which, in view of

hibited by the provision for the compu

values, or contracts, or sacrifice of private

there was a need for such notes, so

1879. Even if silver dollars be remonetiz

The GROVER Investigating Committee on Saturday found a Democrat who was Secretary of the TILDEN and HENDRICES Club Salem, Ore., and who had considers knowledge of the ins and outs of the Sena torial contest. The price paid for votes, ac cording to his observation, was from \$750 to \$1,000 each, GROVER's private secretary acting as financial agent for the Governor. In other cases desirable offices were pledged to members who stood off for bids, so that, between money in the hand and appoint ments in the bush, everything was made the requisite number of votes. At the rate at which the Committee are now securing testimony, and with the rich leads yet to be followed up and worked, there is an excellent prospect that the man who tried to steal a State for TILDEN will not after all succeed in purchasing a Senatorship for himself.

Regularly every Sunday there is made up in London and cabled to America a very intelligent and generally fair summary of the war situation as shaped by the events of the preceding week. The dispatches this morning describe the Russian position in Bulgaria as attended with difficulties and dangers, there being no present probability of a junction of the left and centre, since the 30,000 men under Gen. ZINKKIMAN who crossed at Ibrail must deal with the garrisons of Varna, Silistria, and Kustendji before they can join the main army at Sistova. At the latter place is located the only means for the forward of provisions and war material to NICHOLA force of 120,000, being a single pontoon bridge, which a daring iron-clad could de-stroy in a twinkling. It is said that Honarr Pasha has been restrained by the jealousy of the native Turkish naval officers from swoop ing down upon the line of communication at Sistova Repor Pasha, the War Minister, has joined Assou. Kenn at Shumla, and a more vigorous policy is expected as the result.

ARE SPECIE PAYMENTS POSSIBLE!

The resolutions of the Cincinnati Chambe of Commerce, and especially the speed thereon by Mr. RICHARD SMITH, of the ette of that city, give special expression certain suggestions frequently made in TRE TREBURE concerning the impracticability under existing laws of resuming specie pay-ments on the 1st of January, 1879. The country cannot fail to have its attendrawn directly to this subject. The Cincin ons will force a discussion in all parts of the nation. THE TRIBUNE has, from the date of the Resumption law in 1875, shown that it was not possible to resume specie payments without additional legislation; in fact, the would be needed, and those who favored the

Government shall redeem its greenbacks in gold, and at which the banks shall do like-

wise. It has provided for a condition of at

fairs on the 1st of January, 1879, in which the banks of the United States shall be pre-

pared to redeem their \$325,000,000 of note in gold, or, in anticipation thereof, withdraw that sum of currency from circulation. The Government, as if to coerce

the banks to withdraw their circulation

compels them to put up bonds which are

worth \$112, which are par at \$100 in gold, to

secure \$90 of bank notes, and then taxes them an equivalent of 2 per cent on the circulation. That is the policy extended to private capital. Already \$35,000,000 of bank-note circulation has been withdrawn to avoid

national taxation, and because it has ceased

to be profitable. As the law now stands, it is inevitable that on the 1st of January, 1879, the greenbacks must be redeemed in gold, and retired; the bank notes must, from the

inability to redeem them in gold, be with-drawn, and the currency of the country re-duced from \$750,000,000 to the \$200,000,000

of gold in the country, and such additions thereto as the great demand for gold may attract in the meantime. Such a wholesale and arbitrary contraction of the currency must of necessity paralyze the trade and production of the people. The following is

that law, dares not seek investment in pro-duction, but is compelled to the idle in vaults and safes, to avoid the calamity to which the law claimed at the time no more for it than Sovernment is driving the country. Let as giving a direction to public sentiment hat law be modified, let resumption be re-One important reason why that law most be manded to private capital, and let private capital be released from the chains by which inoperative is, that it is an arbitrary exercise it is fettered. It is the evident purpose of Tammany to control the Democratic conduct of the next in the manufacture of paper money, and made it abitrarily a legal tender. The Gov-Presidential campaign. The basis of that ernment having no income or business, whose entire revenue is limited to taxation campaign, if left to Tammany management, will be the cry of "Fraud!" Mr. TILDEN levied to pay current expenses, and having no ounded the key-note at the reception ten dered Mr. HENDRICKS in New York some the proceeds of such tax as may be levied for that purpose, has undertaken to fix a day on which all these notes shall be redeemable in coin. That law was passed two years ago, time ago, when, ignoring the guest, he publicly lamented his own defeat and whined ROTHY HAYES has got my office." The New York Sun, TILDEN's chief newspape organ, devotes itself almost exclusively to the notes are to be retired, or for furnishing ringing the changes on this single theme and its editorial writers are in a fair way the money with which the notes may be re deemed. It would be a simple process to fund the greenbacks, which would settle the to bring up at an insane asylum their desperate efforts to put the old whole business so far as the Government is "whine" into new bottles. CHARLES concerned; but that has been objected to FRANCIS ADAMS, the great defeated and because it would leave the country withou perennially disappointed candidate for all sorts of offices, is trotted out or sufficient currency, and compel immediately the payment of all debts in gold. The conevery possible occasion to cry "Fraud" the top of his thin voice. Tammany de tinuation of the greenbacks has therefor been a necessity resulting from the policy of voted its Fourth-of-July celebration ex Governmental control of private clusively to this topic, and included it con and private capital. That Government is the spicuously in all the invitations it sent out to speakers and invited guests. Grand-Sachem Schell announced "Fraud" as the topic of the day. Little Sammy Cox made the orabest which interferes the least with the busi ness of the people, and which extends to all industries the largest freedom of operation. No Government has yet successfully engage tion, in which "fraud," "corruption," "d in the issue of paper money; no Government has ever yet issued paper money without deranging and crippling private trade and production. Our Government has not only maintained an irredeemable paper currency for twelve years after the War, but has prohibited private capital derivate. facto," "JUDAS ISCARIOT," "BENEDIC ABNOLD," "8 to 7," "loaded dice," "DUI LEY FIELD," " bar sinister," " Nemesis," etc. etc., were so jumbled up that there was not connected or intelligent sentence in th whole speech. Then a lot of other small hibited private capital during all that tim from restoring the business of the country to fellows, and a number of letters from disap specie standard. The Government has on the theme "Fraud." demonetized silver that resumption shall be in gold. It has fixed a date at which the

pointed office-seekers, followed, all harping If the Democratic party expects thi whine to last over four years, and goes into the next campaign with no other material, it will merely show the same pig-headed ob-tuseness which has led it to defeat for the last twenty years. No issue without merit, last twenty years. No issue without ment, and depending solely on the partisan passions and disappointments, can deceive an intalligent public for a long term of years. The contested election between HAYES and TILDEN is settled. Mr. HAYES is not a candidate for re-election, and the settlement cannot be reopened. The dispute was disposed of lawfully, as well as in fact. It posed of lawfully, as well as in fact. It rested with Congress to determine the final count. Congress—one House being Republican and the other Democratic—agreed upon an Electoral Commission, and passed a law governing its deliberations. If there was partisanship in that Commission, it may be called abayed upon the agree Democratic as fairly charged upon the seven Democrats, who voted solidly together on every ques-tion, as upon the eight Republicans, who took tion, as upon the eight Republicans, who took
the opposite view. More than this,
the two Houses of Congress ratified
the finding of the Commission, and
HAYES was lawfully declared the lawfully elected President of the United
States. The Democrats had advocated and
indorsed the Commission law; it could not
have been passed without their acquiescence.
They also assisted in the ratification of the
arbiters' decision, and HAYES was proclaimed
elected by the two Houses of Congress in elected by the two Houses of Congress in joint session. There the matter ended, and, as the result has proved, very satisfactorily to everybody except the soreheads of the two extreme factions. It is puerile and pu-

about it like an immature cad over the loss of his sweetheart. If they had succeeded in getting the prize they coveted, and the Republicans went about the country crying "Fraud," after consenting to the arbitration, the jocose Democrats would have placed the thumbs of their right hands on the tip-ends standard gold bullion into coim.

Sec. 3 provides that, "On and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the olice of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New York, in sums not less than \$50.

"And, in order to do this, the Secretary of the Treasurer is authorized to issue and and discovered." of their red noses, and wiggled their respe ive four fingers in the most good-n

> There is a strong probability that the Democrats themselves throughout the country will have some serious objection to going into the next campaign on the slender am-munition of "Fraud." It has become patent that this outcry was started and is kept up by Tammany in the interest of the late defeated Mr. TILDEN. Tammany wants t renominate Theren. There himself is not averse to the scheme. The claim that he has been defrauded out of a previous election is the only one which gives him the shadow of a title to another nomination Tammany wants to run the Nationa Administration, which it could do un-der Tuden. If not permitted to run the Administration, Tammany does no care a fig whether the Administration planation of the persistent cry of "Fraud." It means Tilden as the Democratic candidate in 1880, and a repetition of the errors and weaknesses subject to the effort of carrying TILDEN. It is probable that the Demoeratic politicians outside of the Tammany organization will put a veto on this nicely aid plan. Already a good many of the Democratic newspapers have exposed the egregious folly of running There again, and have announced their intention of abandoning "Fraud" as a battle-cry. The Democrats of the South and West have had experience enough with Transv. and Tam many may as well save itself the needless expenditure of vital force in shricking "Fraud

GEN. GRANT AT THE FOOT OF THE TABLE.

The ex-President, in his banqueting tour through England, has met with his first ex-

perience in the etiquette of snobbery, and has discovered that if one dines with Princes

he must foot the bill with considerable loss of self-respect and a very decided shock to

his sensitiveness, if he has any. If his desire were simply to obtain a square meal it would probably make little difference to him whether he ate his dinner off the Crown of England or a tin platter, and it would not make a straw's difference to him whether he sat at the right of the Prince of Wale or took his meals in an outer apartment with quette, the Marquis of Lorne. Notwith standing the General's imperturbability and coolness, however, it is to be presumed that he has nerves of sensitiveness and a measur able degree of pride, enough of both least to have made him smart inwardly as he found himself the last man in the proession, and entitled to be served at di only after a whole herd of gilt-edged no bodies were provided for. Previous to this remarkable display of Royal dinner-giving at Marlborough House, in which a guest is in vited to dinner and to an insult at the same time, the ex-President had no reason fo complaint. At every one of his multitudious banquets he was treated with the con sideration due to the "greatest living American," and was accorded a place of honor. He junketed with Earls and hobnobbed with Duchesses, and was as much a "lion" as any lion ought to be. It must have surprised the lion who had sat beside the Prince at other dinner-tables to find himself at the tail end of all the Royal companions in the Prince's own house, and even below Minister PIERREPONT himself. In all this, however, lies the distinction between princeling and be considered not only a breach of good nanners, but a palpable evidence of ishness, for any one to give a dinner to a distingushed man, and then seat the other guests who were invited to see and enter tain him in superior places, and give the stranger a seat below them. But WALES etiquette regarded the ex-President of the great Republic as on a fcoting with a non titled subject of her Majesty, making no account of the fact that he was one of the first military heroes in the world, and was the ex-ruler of one of the greatest and most powerful nations in the world; that, meas ured by great deeds, and exalted by the po sitions he had filled, there was no man the British Empire his equal. But, holding him to be merely a plain American citizen why was it necessary, proper, or desirable for the Prince of Wales to invite him at all, especially when Royalty was aware of what the President was no aware, that the invitation implied an insulto a "plain American citizen"? If WALES regarded him only as an American citizen why should Wales invite him at all, any more than scores of other American citizens who visit London, and who in that capacity are as appropriate subjects for Royal boorishness as the ex-President? If he were entitled t an invitation at all, it was because he was a representative American, not because he wa plain Mr. GRANT. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the whole affair is the patience with which the ex-President endured the very mean manner in which he was treated. We can only account for it by the supposition that he must have been hungry enough to swallow both insult and din ner. If the two subsequently disagreed with him, he can at least take advantage of his experiences by steering clear of Royal ban-quets, and if he must eat with the Prince of

THE LIGHT OF THE PUTURE. The "light of other days" is the candle; the light of the present, gas at an extrava-gant price; the light of the future, electricity, with an illuminating power increase in inverse proportion to the decrease of cost. The time is approaching when Mr. BILLINGS and other combative Gas Kings will have their sceptres snatched from them and their gas-works left on their hands. A Russian military officer with the unpronounceable beginning of the Turko-Russian war, to solve the difficulty which has beretofore rendered the electric carbon light compararendered the electric carbon light compara-tively useless for general illuminating pur-poses. That difficulty was the apparent impossibility of preserving the proper dis-tance between the points of the carbon, which increases with 'the burning, and diminishes the power of light by the square as the points recede. Some success had been at-tained by means of an apparates consisting of a movable screw, run by clock-work, which readjusted the carbon points but the ma-

Wales hereafter, eat with him at some one

else's table, where he can sit beside him as

his equal.

by hydraulic processes.

Herr Suzss places the aggregate production of gold from 1848 to the close of 1876 at about \$3,250,000,000, of which all but \$391,000,000 was drawn exclusively from the ast-mentioned class of sources, which conlast-mentioned class of sources, which con-sequently must be regarded as the only sub-stantial field of gold-supply in the future. In this relation, the geological lesson, according to this eminent savant, is, that the produc-tion of gold must depend essentially upon

distance between the points. The value of this discovery is increased by the fact that a number of these lights can be grouped in a building and supplied with electricity by a single battery. These lights have been in use for some time in several large factories and workshops in Paris, a Paris company having taken the invention with the purpos of introducing it generally. Quite recent successful experiments were made in Londin lighting docks and warehouses, of which the London Times gives the following ac The light was produced from one of the Allian Company's (Paris) electro-magnetic machines having thirty-two magnets of six plates each, an being driven by a small portable steam engine After burning for a quarter of an hour, the electr having four of Bray's No. 6 burners and for powerful reflectors, were lighted. The contra-was very marked, the gas burning with a dul-yellow light, which barely lighted the sur-rounding space. The visitors then proceeded to the top story of one of the larger warehouser which was lighted with three of the electric carles, placed at considerable distances apart, and he windows of the building. The floor was abo 20 feet long by sixty-five feet wide, and the lig tric light was next carried down into the hold

> pated in the methods of extraction from all the ores of silver. Therefore, dispassionately regarded from the purely scientific point of view, Her Suess does not hesitate to pronounce no only against the feasibility of establishing the single gold standard for Europe and America, but he goes further, and assume that, at no remote time, it will become prodent to renounce gold as the chief circulat

centre was ignited by the battery and burst slowly away. It gave a bright hight, and was intended to show the applicability of the pure kaolin to purposes where only moderate lights were watted. The carbon points, on candles, will only burn for about an hour, but M. Janlochkoyr arranges four of these candles in each lamp, and as one is consumed another is ignited by a simple switch arrangement, so that the continuity of the light is hardly broken. The whole of the experiments were highly satisfactory, and indicate an important advance in the utilization of the electric light,—firstly, as regards the supercession of clock-work; and, secondly, with respect to the divisibility of the stream of electricity which renders it possible to burn several lights with a single current.

In St. Petersburg the experiments with In St. Petersburg the experiments with this new electric light have been especially with a view to increasing its illum power, in which respect it is destined to of greatest general service to mankind. Service reform, which is important both as showing his own efforts to reform the service changing the position of the carbon and becovering the burner with a thin sheet seventeen years ago and for its warnings with respect to the future. He writes to the copper to the power of 20,275 candles, which President not only that he is in accord with sufficient to render objects distinctly visible at a distance of over 3,000 yards. When such results as this have en obtained, it is only a question of time, and probably not a very long when the streets of our cities, instead of be ing dimly lighted by scattered gas-lamps will be rendered as light as day at a cost le than is now paid for insufficient gas-light. And as improvements shall be made for extending these electric lights in different laces where supplied by a single battery, the time may come when they can likewise be used for domestic purposes. They are already practicable for large factories, depots,

nected together, but consumes at the same

was most efficient when not obstructed by the shows of the visitors moving about. A portable of

a large vessel, and its efficiency in the respect was fully demonstrated, as it was also by an electric light on the quay. By the

was also by an electric light on the quay. By it aid of these lights, properly arranged, the loadin and unloading of ships could be carried on night. As a final experiment, a candle compose of pure kaolin with a copper where run through it centre was ignited by the battery and burnt slow!

ops, docks, and warehouses. worksh are used by night as well as by day. THE FUTURE OF GOLD.

The gold advocates have received a hard blow at the hands of one of the most emi nent geologists of Europe, Herr Suzss, Pro lessor of Geology at the University o Vienna, who has recently published a work upon "The Future of Gold"—Die Zukunft des Goldes. A recognized European anthority in his special sphere, he not only has aimed in this able and invaluable book garner and arrange the historical facts an statistics of the production of gold, bu also to supply the previously lacking infor mation about money, -which is not small even among those who most affect special time to apply clearly formulated laws to the conomic phenomena witnessed.

From the standpoint of the geologist, Prof.

overs pronounces as ademonstrated fact that taking all the gold ever excavated from the remote Egyptian era of RAMESES II. down to the latest discoveries, there has not been enough of it unearthed to justify the general establishment of the single-money standar of gold contended for by a certain school of writers in Europe, and so little reason does he find for that d that he opposes to it the strong probability that mankind within several centuries will have exhausted all the earth's gold re-The present stock of gold, increased by all

which may be hereafter extracted, estimated at any maximum that can be intelligently as sumed, Herr Suss maintains, must relatively, so small that we cannot rationally escape from the conclusion that, in the course of a few hundred years, there will not be nearly enough gold at the disposition of mankind for money uses! From this conclusion there is no escape, he affirms, when one, calmly surveying the earth, notes the small extent of it which geologically affords the least hope of furnishing future gold-fields at all adequate to supply the increasing demand for this precious metal. And it is upon this point the work of this Germa cientist is singularly valuable. He says that the precious metals have three separate sources which mark the geo

logical transformation of their component matter in the outer strata of the earth. In the first class, gold and silver are found minutely disseminated in the rocks. Thus, gold is found blended with platinum and other metals, as at Nijni-Tapil, in the Oural Mountains; but so few are the localities, and so small the prod nct, that this source is not to be taken int count in estimating the world's resource for maintaining a metallic money system. A second source he places in the seams or fissures which have resulted from volcani forces, and to which belong the famo bonanza mines of Nevada, the lodes or veins New Granada and of the Carpathian Mount ains, also of Victoria and Queensland, and some of the "gangues" of New Zealand.
The third or last source are the placer and fluvial gold fields of California, Australia, New Zealand, and the Oural and Riverine districts of Northern Asia, the gold deposits of which have hal their present origin in the chemical alter-ation wrought by the air, together with the mechanical displacement and removal effected by water. These ever active, powerful transforming agents discomposed the older strata, and transported them to the beds in which they are now found, and which are worked

exposed to decomposition, and consequently siderable, and so much of them have already been exhausted of their gold, that we must reach the conclusion that, at this very time, "More than half of all the gold which can ever be extracted, possibly, from the earth by human labor, ingenuity, and perseverance has already come into the hands of man," and further, that the period of ultimate exhaustion must come with the greater rapidity because of the intensely greater scale with which min-ing is now carried on by aid of modern improved machinery and processes for extracting and deducing ores to bullion, together with the great depths that are now reached and explored. Therefore, the period at which there must come a permanent, sub-stantial diminution of the annual discovery of gold, with a constant reduction of the amount of that metal left unconsumed in the arts, and in handling, must be regarded as approaching so close as the near future. Of course, as gold becomes scarce and dear, it will be more and more difficult to transact the increasing business of the world with it, and some substitute will have to be found. On the other hand, though silver, as Prof. Sugss maintains, is mainly extracted from eruptive veins and fissures those sources are so numerous and widely spread over the earth, and relatively large and rich, that the supply may confidently regarded as much more unfailing than the sources of gold; and as likely to extend to a far remoter future. At the same time, a great progress is to be antici-

ing metallic medium.

GEN. DIX ON CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM Gen. John A. Dix has written a letter t President HAYES upon the question of Civil-

him on this question, but that he himself in 1860 undertook to carry out the same syste At that time he was Postmaster at New York, having accepted the office from Presiden BUCHANAN for the purpose of reforming certain abuses which had led to heavy defales tions. Immediately after entering upon the duties of his office, he gave it to be publicly understood that he should carry out three regulations: First, that there should be no inecures in the office. If an employe wa useless, he should be discharged. Second that he should not be influenced by the so licitations of Congressmen in making appointments, simply because they were Congressmen. They must take the same position as other citizens of similar stand ing and respectability. Third, that he would not allow his employes, or himself as a pub lic officer, to be assessed for political pur poses. In issuing these regulations, Gen. Dix was not a mere theorizer. He proceed ed at ence to put his theory into practice. His first act struck Tammany Hall, of which he was a member himself, like a thunderbolt for he discharged one of its lazy Sachem who was busily at work in the office doing nothing, and drawing a large salary. He soon after discovered the nephew of a United States Senator who was filling a nominal po sition, and off went his head. Other use heads went into the General's basket, and then letters commenced pouring in upon and prominent politicians, asking him to reinstate their proteges, all which requests were refused. The War supervened, and the public attention was called to more important ques tions. When peace was restored, Civil Se was forgotten, but now that President Haves has commenced where he left off, no in one post-office, but all over the country. he comes out with a hearty indorseme especially of the President's order that for bids Federal officers to take part in the man agement of political conventions and in set-ting up party cancuses and nominations. In closing his letter, he addresses himself more to the American people than to the President.
As the result of his observations through many years of public service, he gives his deliberate opinion that, " Unless the adm istration of our political system can be freed from these demoralizing practices, tending as they inevitably do to grow more bold and reckless, the people will soon lose their confidence in it, and be led to consider whether there is any remedy for them except in some change in the form of Government which will im-pair its representative character." The warning is one which politicians cannot lightly thrust aside without serious consequences. The people themselves should give heed to it by rising en masse and supporting the effort of the President to reform the abuses which are underwining the re-

to the statement that a grand reconciliation was being cooked up by the "mutual friends of BEECHER, TILTON, MOULTON, and Mrs. TH ron, in which Tilton was to forgive BERCHER, and Moulton was to forgive Brecher's law-yer, and Mrs. Tilton was to be condoned by her husband, and they were all to embrace and re-new their old social relations, etc., a reporter was dispatched to interview BEECHER ab with this result:

publican form of government and sapping

its strength. We print the letter elsewhere,

and earnestly commend it to our readers.

was dispatched to interview BEECHEE about it, with this result:

As he turned to go down the ladder the reporter called his attention to the letter copied into the World in regard to the reported reconciliation between him and Mr. Tilton. "Ah," asid Mr. Beecheen, it has story is manufactured out of whole cloth. There is not the slightest possibility of such a thing taking place. I read the statement in the World this morning, and it is a sheer fabrication of somebody who wants news. The relations between Mr. Tilton and myself are such that there can be no thought of any such arrangement. I know that I have never heard of such a proposition, and none of my friends, I am assured, would think of taking such a step. Neither do I believe that Mr. Tilton would think of making any overtures. You may rest assured that the story is a canard throughout. As to the breach between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulfon, however, that is snother thing. I believe there can be no question about that." 'It is understood that Mr. Tilton denies that such is the case, "said the reporter. "Well," returned Mr. Beechers, "I do not think that Moulfon will deny it. Why, one of my friends, in whom I have perfect confidence, told me a few days ago that Moulfon said in his presence that he was "sorry that he had left Mr. Beechers for such adding the said, "that Mr. Chrankerslain has made a mistake. His speech seems to me very ill-timed."

The andience which listened on the Fourth of

The andience which listened on the Fourth of July at Woodstock, Conn., to CHAMBERLAIN'S assault upon President HAYES, and JIM BLAINE'S false accusations about Mexican an-nexation, snubbed these gentlemen pretty so-BLAINE's false accusations about Mexican annexation, snubbed these gentlemen pretty soverely. When CHAMBERLAIN had finished his distribe the crowd gave three cheers for HAYES.

After BLADER had explained the des ertain time, the primitive rocks were

of extending slavery, the New York Times carrespondent says;

Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, followed with an address on temperance, and gave
unatinted praise to President and Mrs. Haves for
the noble example they had shown in the matter of
abstinence from wine on public occusions. He
mentioned several instances on which this example
had been shown; said he judged of a man's peolle
life by his private acts, and declared that in four
years the country would see and acknowledge that
ABBARAM LINCOLN and RUMBARDOND B. HAVES
were cut out of the same block. All this was as
loudly applanded as everything which had cone
before, and the orations of the day were brought to
a close by Mr. Bowns again reiterating that this
was a free platform, and that every speaker was
reaponsible for his own atterances.

The same correspondent gives the following:

was a free platform, and that every speaker was responsible for his own utterances.

The same correspondent gives the following: There was another lift to the Harks side when Dr. OLIVEN WENDEL HOLIVES rose to read his poem, and unexpectedly prefaced it by a few linea, which had a meaning every one seemed to see. for they were cheered voetferously. It afterward became known that he had written them on hearing who were to be the speakers here, and the topics they would deal with. The lines were as follows:

they would deal with. The lines were as fol The Ship of State, above her skies are hus, but still she rocks a little, it is true. And there are passengers, whose faces white show they don't feel as happy as they might. Yet, on the whole, her crew are quite content, Stace its wild fury the typhoon has sheny might. To nead a little nearer South by Western and willing, if her pilot thinks it best, To nead a little nearer South by Western work. And this they feel, the ship came to be some work in the long quarrel for the quarter her way. Now, when she as, where dread explosives lay, The stiff obstructives clurish game to try. Let skeping dogs and still torpedoes lie. And so I give you all "The Ship of State" Freedom's last venture is her priceless freight. God speed her, keep her, blees her while abe steen Amid the breakers of unsounded years. Lead her through danger's path with even keel, and guide the honest hand that holds her wheel.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is not The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is not greatly pleased with DAVID A. Wells' truthful candor in his letter to the Cincinnati Commercial on the silver question. Mr. Wells concedes that the effect of remonetizing the silver dollar, and thereby opening an enormous demand for it to pay debts and perform exchanges would have the effect of increasing its volume, and as the demand for gold would proportionately fall off, that metal would become cheaper, and an equilibrium would be established. Mr. Wells admits all this, but argues that silver would be a beavy, clumsy metal to carry around. Says. a heavy, clumsy metal to carry around. Says

the Republicans:

He admits the propriety of paying contracts made prior to 1873 in silver, but claims that it would be of no advantage to the debtor, since a demand for \$300,000,000 of silver would, in his opinion, restore silver to the old value. This admission of Mr. While, and the omission of all argument from the disastrous effect on our sational credit, leaves us in doubt on which side to place the weight of his disastrous effect on our sational credit, leaves us in doubt on which side to place the weight of his disastrous effect on on his theory that the restoration of the silver collar of our fathers would carry the price up to 60 pence per ounce, and would not wrong the creditor. We fear the Ohio demagogues would not be much disturbed by the argument from avoirdupois and from the detriment to our foreign commerce.

How would THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE like to have a law enacted compelling it to take 90 cents on the dollar on all subscriptions and advertisements. And yet that is the doctrine it is advocating for the people of the United States.—Burlington Hund-

THE TRIBUNE will not wait for the enactment THE TRIBUNE will not wait for the enactment of such a law, but will receive ellver dollars, "only worth 90 cents on the dollar," for all subscriptions and advertising. It will not even keep the public waiting until silver dollars are coined, but will now and hereafter receive subsidiary silver to an unlimited amount, taking two silver halves, four quarters, or ten dimes in lieu of a full-grown dollar, notwithstanding they are not worth more than 85 cents in gold or 90 cents in greenbacks; and, furthermore, The Tribune will not take advantage of the five-dollar legal-tender clause. Now bring on five-dollar legal-tender clause, Now bring on your small change, and get a newspaper that is worth reading, and advertise in a medium where it will "do the most good."

In a mean and contemptible spirit the Chicago Times malignantly charges Col. J. K. C. Forrest with plagiarizing some of his most beautiful thoughts in a late poem from Father Prout. Col. Forrest's poem was written first and submitted to Father Prout, who mistook it for a gift, and inadvertently made use of some of the conceptions. Many years after, Col. FORREST demanded the return of the poem, and the good Father, afraid to confess what he had done, left Col. FORERST in ignorance of the fact that a portion of the gem had been published. Col. FORERST would not make this explanation, preferring to suffer vicariously rather than be tray his old-time friend.

Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, in his Woodsto harangue of July'4, said that he preferred to cuss the Louisiana rather than the Carolina case, because he preferred to speak of a case in which he was not a party, and added: "Unfortunately for us in South Carolina, the apparent result of the election was the election of a part of the Democratic State officers, including the Governor." This was just the place for him to have stopped. Not having been re-elected, he had no griefs of his own that he could properly lay at the President's door, and the Louisiana matter was none of his affair, and affected him only in an infinitesimal

Affairs have arrived at a fearful state to Brooklyn, and the hard times are developin painful instances of suffering and misfortune Upon the resumption of work at the Navy Yard, recently, thousands of men, many of their college graduates, and some learned in the professions, applied for employment. Two of the best Captains ever in command of American steamships were employed as calkers at \$3.50 a day. Of course most of the applicants were totally ignorant of the work they sought, and were turned away to wander in vain search of

It seems to be a mistake that the CAMBRONS have ruined the Republican party of Pennsylvania, because the party is trying to carb the "machine" class of officebolders a little. The Doylestown Intelligencer says that the Republicans of Bucks County are practically united in the support of President HAYES and his Administration. The Reading Times and Dispatch says the same of Berks, and the Pittsburg Telegrand says likewise of Allegheny, and the Eric Dis-patch says there are no anti-Hayes Republicant in Eric.

A band of snobs, calling themselves Park Commissioners of New York, have established a rule of dress to be worn by visitors at Central Park. Unless this rule is conformed to, the Park. Unless this rule is conformed to, the nonconformist is promptly jugged as a vagrat, and the rule is having the desired effect of keeping the poorer classes away from the famous resort. In whose interest this action is taken is not apparent, but the band of snobs should not be surprised upon awaking some morning to find themselves hanging from trees, stone-dead.

How it was possible for the Clinton Savings Bank of New York to burst is a mystery. There was but one officer, who was his own cashier, teller, clerk, and assistant, who opened in the morning, closed at night, and who swept out and dusted, and in fact did everything that precepts teach is the way to success, and yet the concern went under. Investigation is domanded.

Japan is not making very satisfactory head-way in crushing her rebellion. Saiso, con-fessedly the military genius of the Empire, has secured ammunition and supplies in abundance, and has not only stopped the Imperial army, but hemmed it in on the land side. All over the country there are outbreaks that annoy the Government, and afford aki to the brilliant in-

There is a knotty case pending in the Boston courts. John H. Offer was engaged to a lady, who jilted him for Robert Edwards. As Edwards and his wife started on their wedding tour, Offer an after them, fell down, split his knee-pan, and now brings a suit against the bride, claiming that her recreancy was the protoplasm of the damage to his patellar organ-

A few days ago a Harvard man, who me twenty-nine and one-quarter inches round the arm and spelled "tomato" with a "u" and two "m's," gazed complacently at a sign over his training-quarters, inscribed: "No reporters or loaiers wanted!" A few weeks

that same a New York new asking the city e and the city ed in the stream no aign above the doo ters of living ligh graduates wanted."

Mr. D. A. WELL camp of the Monor that silver remonet and that Germany, er silver, has Government has a enare from its own

There are not a life onesy at Rome. The more attentive to the Catholics, to the pr ter, who object to l Catholies." His Ho recognize on whom on the 12th of July.

The Democrats able to operate the fully as formerly. tion in New Iberia ticket and another Democrats and Rep was successful. There is no use in at metal, and it is a shar stain its character h worth of silver pay a Hankeye.

Is the Hawkeye in f payable in gold wit A St. Louis girl, er tory, was recently so shook in her shoes. shake, and improved hemently that the ne Building Inspector th

peril by the jarring of Every time a batch discharged from a Cu ment in Washington, ceeds from the throats cians, and a new volley against the President's has stopped the killing

The editor of the MARY CLEMMER'S lett nembers of Mr. HAYE ears, and thereupon, w condemn, wrote a leadi the Secretary of State a The St. Louis Republington that great effort

cure the removal of I hese efforts are crown devolve on the Inter-Oc salary, instead of draw Our New York nar TRIBUNE'S French. recollect that it does rebecause he knows no

The Burlington Ham book. Friends are restend. The bearers will a hymn is being sung

If the accounts whi York City papers of t would appear as if the in a very dograiding m

The fuss over Tom Vice-President WHEE was ever elected.

PERS Senator Dawes say to drink liquor at all the which may, or may not vious good habits. President Haves'

their wine-glasses with New England festivities them, -that is, into the Gen. Stewart L. W had a cordial reception is of July. He was the gua and was treated on all significant tinction.

Judge Sheldon, Court, was made an LL. at the last Commencem ter, of Yale College, was same time.

After Victor Hugo
speech in the French Asse
him on both cheeks. Th

reward for his eloquent for Simon? A new comedy, calle (The Ambitions), by Mar of the German Punsch, I applause at Munich. Its Julian Hawthorne's

reminds the London Al four-handed piece on to point and Herr Klesmer, company in general that Mrs. Kate Sprague is of "Sketches Made Abro trate with pen and pencil in Europe she became fan routes, and learned Frenches Mr. Woolner is at w

Huxley which promises
Mr. Smalley wonders th
has yet bethought him o
better, Watts, to paint
Marble can never do full j The St. Louis Repub and consequently missed? "Cheago as a Summer clamore for more, but we take to furnish back-numi is a summer-resort, as it d Graduates of William

to have the fact mentione made Benjamin F. Butler years ago. But the tre Satan were on earth he co D.—or D. D. either—from colleges D. or D. D. either—from colleges.
Only three persons h Hudson River Railroad the first engineer of the rand the third is Gov Kim passes arounds of solid graved the name of the h and occumation.

ind occupation.
"Gambetta," said the years ago, "will be the fif flean triumph, to talk of a disorder; the first to invoke permit the violation, the fig fold, the first to allow its the first to ascend it."

The Nez Perce Inc bear, are good Christians, and baptised by Father De justify the massacre intely by calling it a holy war, c or something of that sort, not more piously murder.

Mr. W. H. Kembleair, W. H. Kembleof Addition, Pivision, an
stockholder in the Exchang
rupt. The depositors call
tect them, but he, it is
sorbed in interesting calcu
famious and original Rule of John Grenville Kane York a few days ago, aquir hundred thousand dollars to llin father had for frien wealthy inchelors, brother wealthy buchelors, brothers died and left his money to i in his turn gave up the ghos his sole helr.

A. WELLS' truthful Mr. WELLS con

to take 90 cents on the and advertisements is advocation.

and, furthermore, te advantage of the suse. Now bring on ta newspaper that is see in a medium where

harges Col. J. K. C. og some of his most was written first y years after, Col. of the poem, and niess what he had ignorance of the fact

in his Woodstock ther than the South party, and added:
South Carolina, the State officers, in-This was just the opped. Not having griefs of his own at the President's

as calkers at \$3.50

, have established visitors at Central onformed to, the igged as a vagrant, sired effect of keepfrom the famous re-is action is taken is of snobs should not any some morning to om trees, stone-dead.

tion. Saigo, con-of the Empire, has pplies in abundance, the Imperial army, land side. All over

engaged to a lady, DWARDS. As ED-on their wedding fell down, split his suit against the

house that same Harvard man will be seen round a New York newspaper office with bated breath asking the city editor to feed him with the asking the city editor to feed him with the crumbs which fall from the assignment-book, and the city editor, who never set a lapstreak in the stream nor the division of a university eight knew more than a spinster, will point to a sign above the door whereon is inscribed in letters of living light: "No loafers or Harvard graduates wanted."

Mr. D. A Wells carries confusion into the camp of the Monometalists when he tells them that silver remonetized would not be dirt cheap, and that Germany, instead of crushing us with her silver, has little to spare. The German Government has sold most of its surplus silver. Within a year it will not have a thaler to

There are not a little heartburning and jealousy at Rome. The Pope is represented as far more attentive to the English than the Irish Catholics, to the profound disgust of the latter, who object to being classified as "British Catholics." His Holiness does not appear to recognize on whom his reliance is to be placed on the 12th of July. on the 12th of July.

The Democrats of Louisiana have not been able to operate the "White-Line" policy as fully as formerly. The recent municipal election in New Iberia was not between Democrate and Republicans, but between a Democratic ticket and another supported by a portion of the Democrats and Republicans, the latter of which

There is no use in abusing silver. It is a good metal, and it is a shame that men should try to stain its character by trying to make 90 cents worth of silver pay a dollar of debt.—Burlington Hankeys. Is the Hawkeye in favor of making all debts

payable in gold within eighteen months from A St. Louis girl, employed in a paper-box fac-tory, was recently so much alarmed that she shook in her shoes. She had lots of room to shake, and improved her opportunities so ve-hemently that the neighbors complained to the Building Inspector that the block was put in peril by the jarring of the machinery.

Every time a batch of superfluous clerks is discharged from a Custom-House, or a Department in Washington, a groan of anguish proceeds from the throats of the machine politicians, and a new volley of invective is fired off against the President's Southern policy, which has stopped the killing of negroes.

The editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel read MARY CLEMMER'S letter stating that all the nembers of Mr. HAYES' Cabinet had enormous ears, and thereupon, with a selfishness we must condemn, wrote a leading article to show that the Secretary of State should be a Milwaukee

ington that great efforts are being made to secure the removal of Postmaster PALMER. If chese efforts are crowned with success, it will devolve on the Inter-Ocean to pay Mr. Palmer's salary, instead of drawing on it, as heretofore.

TRIBUNE'S French. Its young editor should recollect that it does not necessarily follow that because he knows nothing about English he knows everything about every other language.

The Burlington Hawkeye man is getting out a book. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The bearers will take up the corpse while a hymn is being sung and move to the place of

York City papers of the dog raids are true, it would appear as if the business was conducted in a very dograiding manner.

The fuss over Tom HENDRICKS has inspired Vice-President WHEELER with regret that be was ever elected.

PERSONAL

Senator Dawes says he finds it easier not to drink liquor at all than to drink moderately, - which may, or may not, be testimony to his pre-

their wine-glasses with the bills of fare during the New England festivities, and not a drop went into them,—that is, into the wine-glasses.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, had a cordial reception in Mississippi on the Fearth of July. He was the guest there of Senator Lamar, and was treated on all sides with the highest dis-

Judge Sheldon, of the Illinois Supreme Court, was made an LL. D. by Williams College at the last Commencement. Prof. Franklin Car-ter, of Yale College, was made a Ph. D. at the

After Victor Hugo made his last mystic speech in the French Assembly, Jules Simon kissed him on both cheeks. This was presumed to be a reward for his eloquent efforts; or was it a penant for Simon?

A new comedy, called "Der Ehrgeizige" (The Ambitious), by Martin Schleich, the editor of the German Punsch, has just been played with applause at Munich. Its "motive" is the folly of lawyers meddling in politics.

Julian Hawthorne's new novel-" Garth" reminds the London Athencem of the celebrated four-handed piece on two pianos by Miss Arrow-point and Herr Klesmer,—'which convinced the company in general that it was long."

Mrs. Kate Sprague is preparing a volume of "Sketches Made Abroad." which she will illustrate with pen and pencil. During her residence in Europe she became familiar with all the traveled routes, and learned French, German, and Italian. Mr. Woolner is at work on a bust of Prof.

Mr. Woolner is at work on a bust of Prof.
Hurley which promises to be highly successful.
Mr. Smalley wonders that no admirer of Ruxiey
has yet bethought him of asking Millais, or, still
better, Watts, to paint that fine, powerful face.
Hardle can never do full justice to it.

The St. Louis Republican has been dozing,
and consequently missed The Therurke's article on
"Cheago as a Summer-Resort" for 1877. It
clamors for more, but we positively cannot undertake to furnish back-numbers. However, Chicago
is a summer-resort, as it deserves to be.

Oradnetes of Williams College do not care

Graduates of Williams College do not care to have the fact mentioned that that institution made Benjamin F. Butler a Doctor of Laws some years ago. But the truth is not shameful. If Satan were on earth he could get the degree of Ph. D.—or D. D. either—from half a hundred American College.

Only three persons have life-passes on the Indam River Railrond. One is John B. Jervis, the first engineer of the road; another is his wife; and the third is Goy Kimball, of West Point. The passes are made of solid silver, on which is engraved the name of the holder, date when given, and occupation.

years ago, "will be the first, in event of a Republican triumph, to talk of order, the first to tolerate disorder; the first to invoke the law, and the first to permit its violation; the first to denounce the scaffold, the first to allow its erection,—and possibly the first to ascend it."

the first to ascend it."

The Nez Perce Indians, it is painful to hear, are good Christians, having been converted and baptised by Father De Smet. They doubtless justify the massacre lately accomplished by them by calling it a holy war, or "a burnt-offering," or something of that sort. Turk or Cossack could not more piously murder.

Mr. W. H. Kemble—father of the policy of Addition, Division, and Silence—was a heavy stockholder in the Exchange Bank, recently bankings. The depositors call on Mr. Kemble to protect them, but he, it is presumed, remains abstrated in interesting calculations under his now amous and original Rule of Three.

John Grenville Kane, who died in New York a few days ago, aquired a fortune of several andread thousand dollars in a peculiar manner. In father had for friends two eccentric and waithy bachelors, brothers. One of the brothers died and left his money to the other, and the latter has tarn give up the ghost and made young Kane

THE CROPS.

Winter Wheat Well Harvested, and a Heavy Yield Throughout Illinois.

Grasshoppers in Minnesota Show a Disposition to Let Up on the Farmers.

Advices from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Etc., in the Main Encouraging.

ILLINOIS

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
THEBES, Alexander Co., July 8.—We are don cutting wheat; in the upper Mississippi bottoms wheat is very good, also good in the lower; in all the hill lands very poor; wheat made a very fine head, but did not fill out; have been threshing in the bottoms: will average there twenty bushels of very good quality, but the hills will not make half that amount, of poor quality.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

MANCHESTER, Scott CA, July 8.—Harvesting, with cool presents the second presents.

MANCERSTER, Scott Cd., July 8.—Harvesting, with good prospects through this section; will average nearly twenty bushels per acre; some grain injured by rust; if the weather continues good, will have the largest harvest for years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AUBURN, Sangamon Co., July 8.—Winter wheat finest quality; more bushels per acre than for many years; will go twenty-five to thirty bushels, most of it in shock; prospects good for saving all in good order.

CARLINVILLE, Macoupin Go., July 8.—Weather has been very bad; but wheat has been harvested; generally in good condition; an excellent crop in this county; will not fall below fifteen bushels per acre.

Epringinasi, July 8.—Wheat harvest in full, so far as the rainy weather permits; protable yield per acre, fifteen bushels; heavy storms of the past ten days will reduce the average and probably the quality.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HILLSBOROUGH, Montgomery Co., July 8.—Harvesting commenced on the 25th alt.; fields were too wet for the reaper; wheat is plump and the best for years.

Harvesting commenced on the 25th alt.; fields were too wet for the reaper; wheat is plump and the best for years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MUERAYSTILLS, Morgan Co., July S.—Rains have been somewhat detrimental to harvest; yield good; quality good and everything promising abundance.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOHNSONVILLE, Wayne Co., July S.—Wheat is generally excellent; full and plump; average about eighteen bushels per acre; weather good during harvest.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, McHenry Co., July S.—Winter rye about ready for harvest; oats will be a large crop; corn on dry ground doing well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SALEM, Marion Co., July S.—Our wheat crop can't be beat; old Egypt is all right this time; farmers have smiles on their faces.

KINMUDY, Marion Co., July S.—Wheat about all cut; well filled; will average fifteen to twenty bushels per acre.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROBINSON, Crawford Co., July S.—Wheat harvest in full blast; oats weedy and blown down.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROBINSON, Crawford Co., July S.—Wheat harvest in full blast; oats weedy and blown down.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

down.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SALEM, Marion Co., July 8.—Winter wheat in shock; very fine; oats will be an average crop.

MINNESOTA. LA CROSSE, Wis., July 8.-From the great number of reports received from the grasshop per-infested districts of Southern Minnesots it is learned that the 'hoppers are rising and fly ing with the wind to the northwest. While

crops in some localities have been badly hurt by the 'hoppers, the reports generally indicate that not much damage has been done as yet. The severest rain-storm of the year prevailed for about five hours last night. Three inches of water fell. Considerable damage was done to crops on the hills. No reports as yet from the interior.

interior. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Winona, Minn., July 8.—The news to-day from the grasshopper districts along the Western, Winona & St. Peter Road is that the grasshoppers are taking their farewell flight, flying very high, and going west. Every hopper able to fly has mounted the breeze and gone. Farmers feel elated, and confident of a fair crop in spite of the damage already done. Weather exceedingly hot. Mercury here to-day 108 in the shade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lie Shade.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

Lie Surus, Le Sueur Co., July S.—Prospects and condition of wheat and oats splendid; some pieces of grain destroyed by the 'hoppers, but meet appearances promise the largest yield

pieces of grain destroyed by the hoppers, but present appearances promise the largest yield that we have had for years; 'hoppers of all sizes, full-grown to those just hatched; the old ones flying away and small ones disappearing. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANDIYOHI, Kandiyohi Co., July S.—Crops generally eaten up by the grasshoppers; a little corn left yet, but small and unpromising. Grass in the meadows eaten badly. 'Hoppers leaving, going westward and northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

UTICA, Winona Co., July S.—Prospect for a large crop of small grain exceeding good; if we have no storms we shall harvest as large or larger crop than we have for a number of years; ontlook in this section encouraging for farmers. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA VERNE, Rock Co., July S.—All wheat, onts, and barley were never looking better excepting injury which grasshoppers have done. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Hibbon, Nicollet Co., July S.—We have neither corn, oats, wheat, nor timothy hay or seed. Our crops are caten up, and whatever we raise must grow from this out.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sauk Centre, Steams Co., July S.—We have neither corn, oats, wheat, nor timothy and grass also; 'hoppers began leaving about the last; many here yet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Exota, Olmstead Co., July S.—Wheat, oats, barley, timothy, and clover looking well. Splendid growing weather. No bad storms yet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SEWARD, Seward Co., July 8 .- Our prospec for harvesting an enormous yield of spring wheat, oats, and barley continue most flattering. We are just about to commence cutting barley. Our timothy hay crop will be the best ever known here. Corn may be called a little backward, though it is making a good growth at present. Farmers are plowing the first and second time. The weather is favorable, though

at present. Farmers are plowing the breather second time. The weather is favorable, though a little too wet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Albion, Boone Co., July 8.—Spring wheat never looked better; best crop now on the ground ever raised since the settlement of the country. Oats, rye, and barley looking splendid. We see or hear nothing of the "G—Hop."

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WAYERLY, Lancaster Co., July 8.—The season is backward, but for all that, crops of all kinds look splendid; wheat and oats splendid; barley very heavy, but wet weather may injure the quality of it.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Genoa, Platte Co., July 8.—Oats and spring wheat look fine,—much above an average; rye nearly ready to harvest; will be heavy; corn backward, but coming on finely within a few days.

days. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERVILLE, Boone Co., July 8.—Spring wheat thick on the ground; above an average in height and healthfulness; no rust, no bug, no fly, nor anything so tar to harm wheat or

in height and healthuiness; no russ, no

OBITUARY.
Special Disputch to The Pribuna.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 8.—This community was pained yesterday to learn of the death of

wheat and oats first-rate—never better; corn doing exceedingly well.

Special Dispute to The Tribune.

ALEXANDRIA, Thayer Co., July 8.—No drawbacks whatever with small grains; they are splendid here.

KANSAS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Rice Co., July 8.—Wheat crop of our county will not come up to our expectations in yield by one half what we expected tendars are: days ago; the rust struck it; average not over

days ago; the rust struck it; average not over six to eight bushels per acre; quality poor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COUNCIL GROVE, Morris Co., July 8.—Harvest in progress; grain of the best quality; yield from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre; bottoms yield well; uplands straw is short and crop hard to save; weather dry so far.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSWEGO, Labette Co., July 8.—The oat crop was never finer. Ready for harvest; some estimate at as high as 100 bushels per acre; first hatching of grasshoppers leaving, and millions still being hatched.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Nemaha Co., July 8.—Harvesting; quality of grain plump; yield sixteen bushels per acre; rye twenty bushels per acre; weather wet and unfavorable; oats, spring wheat, and timothy good.

Reccial Bispatch to The Tribune.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BAVARIA, Saline Co., July 8.—Winter wheat all cut; yield below the estimate; rust has ruined many fields; weather now fine; grain going into stacks in good condition.

going into stacks in good condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANE, Franklin Co., July 8.—Wheat about cut; crop ranges from fifteen to twenty-two bushels; crop is considered good on the average; last week very favorable for harvesting.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Osage Co., July 8.—Osts and spring wheat look exceeding well; timothy and clover No. 1; no 'hoppers' here; some flying over; clear warm days. lover No. 1; no hover; clear warm days.

over; clear warm days.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LE CYGNE, Linn Co., July 8.—Our wheat crop in area is not large, but the yield is good,—at least twenty bushels per acre; some in stack; weather has been wet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, Wilson Co., July 8.—Considerable damage has been done to winter wheat by wet weather. Taken altogether, the average will be low.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

weather. Taken altogether, the average will be low.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

LULU VALLEY, Pratt Co., July 8.—Harvesting; corn more than an average in quantity and quality; barley and oats promise full crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SEDOWICK, Sedgwick Co., July 8.—Wheat nearly all out; yield thirteen bushels per acre; poor quality; some will not be out at all.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DRESDEN, Smith Co., July 8.—Harvesting; weather cool and cloudy; yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BAVARIA, Saline Co., July 8.—Oats look very fine; spring wheat struck with rust; weather dry and windy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GARDNER, Johnson Co., July 8.—Fall wheat all harvested in good condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Lyon Co., July 8.—Fall wheat badly rusted and crop light; no 'hoppers.

IOWA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
O'BRIEN, O'Brien Co., July 8.—The grasshoppers have destroyed large crops of the small grain, and are at work on others. They will

not leave much to harvest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Webster Co., July 8.—Oats and wheat are good where the 'hoppers' have not destroyed them; great many 'hoppers have left within the last day or two.

Special Dissatch to The Tribuns.

CINCINATI, Appanoox Co., July 8.—Harvesting our winter wheat; yield will be twenty bushels per acre; weather fine, and grain saved in good order.

thirty bushels, and some thirty-five per acre; weather has been good; quality of grain all that could be desired; prospect_for corn much less favorable.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., July 8.—Wheat harvest just over; average, fifteen bushels; some crops as high as twenty-five bushels; quality good; secured in good order; prospects for farmers encouraging.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., July 8.—Wheat about all cut and splendid; some down and tangled was well saved; put up in good order, and a large crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAMPBELLATOWN, Preble Co., O., July 8.—
Winter wheat is now being cut: promises to be the best crop for many years; yield from sixtee to eighteen bushels per acre; grain very plum and full.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9-1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake Region higher pressure, station-ary or lower temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, July 8.

CiticAco, July 8.

Time. Bar. Thr Bu. Wind. Rn. Weather.
6:53a. m. 29.02 74 81 N.W. gentle.
11:18a. m. 29.83 61 44 8. W. fresh. Pair.
20:09 m. 29:81 67 62 8. W. fresh. Pair.
20:09 m. 29:81 88 53 8. W. fresh. Pair.
20:09 m. 29:81 80 74 N. fresh. Pair.
10:18p. m. 29:81 79 80 N. fresh. Pair. Maximum thermometer, 91; minimum, 74.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, July 8-Midnight.

Stations. Bar, Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Iil., July 8.—To-day has been the hottest day of the season, the thermometer standing at ninety-eight degrees in the shade. It now threatens rain, and, if it does rain, considerable more damage will be done to the farming interest.

Mrs. J. M. Gregory, wife of the Regent of the Industrial University at this place, which occurred in Buffalo, N. T., Friday night. Several members of the family have gone East. Mrs. Gregory's remains will be interred at Kalamazoo, Mich., where she formerly resided. She has been an invalid for several years, and most of the time has been away from home at some water-cure or other health resort.

KANKAKER, Ill., July 8.—Felix Beaucamp, lendlord and proprietor of the Kankakee House, was found dead in bed this morning. The supposed cause is apoplexy.

was found cause is apoplexy.

Succial Dispoich to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—Caroline, wife of the Hon. A. D. Fraser, died this morning, ages

WHEATON COLLEGE.

The Present Management Denounced.

**Bpecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., July 8.—Public sentiment sometimes becomes so strong that nothing will satisfy it short of some public demonstration. The presentation to Prof. J. C. Webster of a puese of \$125, a gold-headed cane, a silver teaset, etc., seemed to suit the Wheaton people as far as it went; but Saturday evening the Court-House was again filled with an intelligent audi-House was again filled with an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlement to hear the reports
from their Committee and others about the College. Mr. W. A. Shearson filled the chair,
and the Hon. James T. Claffin said
that upon the invitation of the Committee
he had presented the petition, signed by some
400 citizens of DuPage County, to the Trustees
of Wheaton College. As donors to the College he had presented the peation, signed by some 400 citizens they supposed the institution was the property of the public, and that the Trustees were to hold it and its trust-funds for this community, but the President informed them that the institution belonged to the Trustees and to whom they might choose to succeed them, and to no one clse. As petitioners they had no rights there at all, and it was "pure grace" that they were allowed to speak at all. Mr. Clafin said that during the three days, so far as he could see, there was not one thing clone or allowed by the President; that while some of the Trustees were honorable gentlemen, who tried hard to have justice done, the large majority were simply the President's tools; that twice the President had made false statements (f. c., lied) to the Trustees; once as follows: The number of students was stated to be 181 and the yearly tuition about \$30, which would make, say, \$5,500 for the year, but instead of this only \$2,000 is reported as received for tuition. They wanted to look into this, but could not, and when it was so stated to the Trustees, both the President and Treasurer H. A. Fischer rose to their feet and said they had not refused a single respectful application for information concerning the finances.

The following correspondence was then read: Wheavox, June 19, 1877.—Prof. H. A. Fischer—Dram Sin: The Citizens' Executive Committee requested me to ask you for the following items: The catalogues of the last five years, the number of charity students, and the amount of money received for tuition yearly during the last five years. Respectfully yours. J. E. Fillilips.—Dram Sin: I alm not in the habit of answering summons given, thrown, or sent by a secret clique, Masonic or anti-Masonic. If you will give me the names of the citizens present at the Wells meeting, where the so-called Citizens' Committee was appointed, I will take the matter under advisement. Yours respectfully.

P. S. —I desire the names of ladies and gentiemen, officers of the College, and ot

weathor before the migrate many 'hoppers have left within the last day or two. The Privace Cross of the College, and others who as the destroyed them; great many 'hoppers have left within the last day or two. The Privace Cross of the College and good order. Disposts in the Treisure.

KEOTA, Keokuk Co., July 8—Rey harvest has just commenced; prospects for a good yield; weather hot; spring wheat generally looks well. Let Grant, Marshall Co., July 8—Rey harvest has just commenced; prospects for a good yield; weather hot; spring wheat generally looks well. Let Grant, Marshall Co., July 8—Rou-and spring wheat looking finely; weather seems settled; grass and fineurs of the prospect of the State of the grant flowers.

Oranvo Citr, Sloux Co., July 8—Fou-diffus of the prospect of the State and those of the prospers of this State and those of the privace of the College, has examined specimens of the hoppers of this State and those of the West. He says they are not similar in color, size, and head, but the Michigan article would be bridd. Harvest has commenced, and the farmers report good weather. Some think they have detected his insect in the grant. Awx Anson, Mich., July 8—To that they have detected the insect in the grant where the control of the propers of the State and those of the propers

Dakota, it would seem to be but the part of economy, or rather common-sense, to ascertain first if the location is a desirable one for the Indians, and one on which they can ultimately subsist by their own labor. That all of Western Dakota is rabelly notified to the Indians recognition. is wholly unfit for these Indians, none will deny that have any real knowledge of the country. It is not an agricultural country, but a grazing and mineral country; too dry, for the successful growing of any kind of crops, but admirably adapted for stock-growing,—equal in all respets to the best parts of Texas. If these Indians are to be civilized, they must be put to work, must be placed in some good agricultural country, and compelled to till the soil to a large extent, or starve. There is no reason why they should not earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, as well as other people, if they are wards of the Government. Government, has a duty to perform, and should look to it that they do not grow up in filleness, but rather as industrious, good citizens. Labor and industry are the best civilizers; and, if he is compelled to work, to eat his bread by the sweat of his brow, the better it will be for the Indian physically, mentally, and morally. If he is to be the equal of his black or white brother, he must work. But he does not want to settle ou the western plains of Dakota. Such a country requires a person of more enterorise than the Indian.

It was only a few years ago that Spotted-Tail and his band were located on the Missouri River, at Whetstone Creek, and Agency buildings erected at an enormous expense. After a year or two of trial, it was decided to be a failure, and, at a still greater expense, he was removed to his present location. Now rumor says that he is to be aboved back to the identical place on the Missouri River which he left. This may be business, but it is hard for most men to see it in that light.

These Indians should at once be removed to the Indian Territory, there to remain for all time, and thereby save millions of the people's money. There is a country in which they can soon learn to carn their own living, and it is the only country now open to them where they can become self-supporting. And is wholly unfit for these Indians, none will deny that have any real knowledge of the country.

is there a single reason why they should not go to that country set apart for the permanent home of the Indians, where they can soon become independent and happy in a home never more to be taken from them? Gen. Grant was right when he advised these Indians to go to the Indian country. They should all go, willing or unwilling? or at once break up their tribal relations and live like the whites. The Poncas, a peaceful tribe of Dakota, were recently compelled to go to the indian country. Why should the hostile Sioux be favored more than other Indians! We usually have our children do what we think best for them; we should treat these indians the same.

This country has had a great deal of trouble with the Indians. There is probably more corruption in that branch of the Government than in any other. The press of the country could do no better service than to take up the Indian question, and aritate it until some cheaper and better policy is established than the present. We snould like to have some good reason advanced why the Sloux or Dakotas should not all be removed in the next year or two to the Indian Territory. They will always be an enormous expense to the Government in Dakota.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

Municipal Rascality—Coal-Shipments—The Steamboat-Inspectorship—Beautiful Sub-

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Pittsburg is groaning under a debt of \$15,000,000. How much is that per capita? Not much wonder that trade is stagnant, nor that many of the heaviest dealers are seeking business-locations elsewhere. The largest flour-firm has gone to New-York, preferring the Tammany to the Pittsburg Ring. Incompetency and dishonesty have united to bring about this result. Nearly half a million dollars of water-bonds were stolen at one time; and, owing to continued wrangling between the

dollars of water-bonds were stolen at one time; and, owing to continued wrangling between the Mayor and Councils, very little has been done toward making the thieves disgorge. Reform in municipal management must take place very soon, or Macaulay's New-Zealander will have occupation sitting on some overlooking eminence, contemplating the ruins of the once mighty "Smoky City."

Coal is a great factor in our commercial prosperity. There were three "runs" last month,—mostly to Cincinnati and Louisville,—aggregating nearly 10,000,000 bushels, and giving employment to thirty or forty towboats, and about 400 boats, barges, and flats, and several thousand men. There are several million bushels ready to go out on the first water. Coal is shipped from here to Cincinnati and Louisville, and retailed at about the same price that is asked for it here. But, since American beef can be shipped to London and sold at a cent less on the pound than in this country, the relative price of coal here and at the points named should cause no surprise. It is nothing when we get used to it. Sammy McMasters, the wicked Alderman, is learning to be a tinsmith in the Penitentiary. Not long ago he was a power in local politics. His office was constantly thronged with people in quest of justice. He made money fast; he lived fast; and now he's fast inside the walls of the Penitentiary. What a fall! and what a lesson to other fast men! Poor Mary Kavanaugh has been avenged.

Devenny's removal from the office of Steamboat-inspector, and the appointment of Fahrenbach, of Cleveland, is looked apon with disfavor by nearly all interested in river or steamboat business. Devenny was competent and attentive to his duttes. His age was urged against him. He is jonly 60. Fahrenbach will have a difficult task to conclinate the numerous friends of his predecessor. All the facts of the case are not yet known here, and it is possible there is something to be divulged which will put a better face on the subject, and relieve Secretary Sherman of the suspicion of v

rules, which now attaches to mm. Let us nope so.

Everybody has read Parton's description of Pittsburg: "H—II with the lid off." And everybody believes it. It misrepresents us. "Its true we have some smoke, but we also have the finest subrubs the eye of tourist ever beheld. Penn avenue extension is lined with homes of the wealthy. Beautiful grounds, soarkling fountains,—everything that wealth can command to enhance the natural beauty of the situation,—meet the eye on either side for miles along this aristocratic thoroughfare. Other avenues almost rival it in splendor. Here dwell the coal kings and is miles along the same and are miles are so grand that one feels like forgiving the are so grand that one feels like forgiving \$8,000,000 which they cost the taxpayers.

TWO BOOKS.

The Latest Sensations in England. England has lately been agitated by two books, neither of them new but both comparatively obscure until extraordinary circumstances foisted them upon public attention. The one led up to the prosecution and conviction of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, for publishments

why did they turn bim out a slif
On the board we never use Cushing's Manual;
we use Blanchard's manual. At the last meeting I road a letter offering \$1,000 to the College
upon condition that Prof. Webster be retained, and President Blanchard's means of the last of the college upon the same conditions, and was again called to order.

Every effort has been made to represent this citizens' movement as a Masonic movement, but it is not a.

The Hon. Josse Wheaton, also a former Trustee, and the Rev. Mr. Markham, one of the following resolute divers by the annual remarks, when the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolute divers by the annual remarks, when the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolute divers by the annual remarks, when the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolute divers by the annual remarks, when the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolute divers by the annual remarks, when the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolute divers by the annual remarks, when the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolute divers by the annual remarks when the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolute divers by the annual remarks and the following resolute diverse the

decoursels of the work were wise and valuable, and would tend to the amelioration of the condition of the poor and to the lessening of immorality.

The Chief Justice in his charge bore very severely upon the prosecution, saying that a more ill-advised and mischievous prosecution never was instituted. The force of this remark appears in the fact that the prosecution gave the book such notoriety that 120,000 copies were sold in a very short time. He emphatically told the Solicitor-General that he didn't agree with him in his statement that the authorities had no option when they were challenged to prosecute, and, as to another remark of the Solicitor-General, to the effect that the magistrates as well as the police might be responsible for the prosecution, he said, "I don't believe it." The Solicitor-General said that the suggestion that the work was intended for married people, and not to corrupt youth, was a sham and a disguise, and intended to facilitate immorality; but in respect to this the Chief-Justice said to the jury: "I think that a more unjust accusation was never made. Having read the book I must say that I think its intention to recommend marriage was honest and truthful," a remark that was applanded in court. He, however, charged that the jury must judge whether the actual tendency of the book was to promote immorality, irrespective of its intention, and, if it was, the defendants were guilty irrespective of their motives. The jury was out an hour and a half, and returned the following verdict: "We find that the book is calculated to deprave public morals, but we entirely exonerate the defendants from any corrupt motive in publishing it." The Chief Justice said that upon that finding they must find the defendants were released upon their own recognizances, to appear in a week for sentence. When they appeared they were sentenced to six mouths' imprisomment and a fine of 4200 each, and required to give bonds not to violate the awould have discharged them on their own recognizances if they had not, aft

class. Its importance is owing to the efforts making by ritualists in the English Church to establish suricular confession as one of the features of that communion. The book is called "The Priest in Absolution." It is a manual understood to be based upon, if not identical with, one in use in the Roman Catholic Church, to instruct the priests in the performance of their duty of bearing confession. The obnoxious parts are the question instructed to be asked of women, wives, and maidens, and boys, when confessing them. They are, it is alleged, such as are regularly put by the priests of the Roman Church and those of the English Church who have set up the confessional. They are so broad, direct, and explicit touching certain matters that are commonly treated with reserve that no English newspaper dares quote them, although the Pall Mall Gazette printed enough to show the extent of priestly interference in the most sacred and inviolate domostic relations, and has shocked the English people, who are jealous of nothing more than safeguards of the purity and modesty of their women, and are naturally intolerant of any practice which has a suggestion of impurity. How strong the feeling is may be judged from the fact that the matter has been talked over in the House of Lords, and the Society for the Suppresssion of Vice have taken it in hand and are going to try the question whether the law permits the circulation of such literature. The opinion of the Attorney-General is to be asked for by the Commons. The revelations concerning this book have strengthened the prejudice against the Ritualists. On the other hand, Mr. Lindley Wood, President of the chief Ritualistic association in England, and Mr. Berestond Hope, well-known as a politician, have accepted more or less absolutely the position of defenders of the book and the practice. The latter, indeed, would have it thought that, personally, he does not advocate it, but he withdrew from membership of the Society for the Suppression of Vice when it resolved to prosecute a c

A pleasant and delightful tooth-wash is Bun MARD's GOLDEN DENTILAVE. It arrests decay, and imparts a pure, sweet breath. Ask your druggis for it.

SANFORD'S

JAMAICA GINGER

is tried for the first time. Of all the agreeable and effective contributions to medical science none argument

COLDS AND CHILLS, it is superior to every other medicine heretofore in Composition, Hot Drops, Pennyroyal Tes, and naming possets are put aside forever, once this delic compound enters the house. It dispels

FEVERISH SYMPTOMS,

Symptoms, Pains in the Limbs, Coldness of the Ex-tremities, Chills and Fever are banished as by magic. It has been and is the GUARDIAN ANGEL

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC

of thousands. It has prevented more serious cases of Catarra, Throat, and Lung Difficulties, and dangerous diseases and aliments of the bowels and digestive or-gans than many would care to believe. Its value can not be over-estimated, any more there its usefulness can be limited. It is of universal application. It is a

SUMMER BEVERAGE of the best kind. It is healthy, refreshing, stimulating, and quenches thirst as nothing else will. It cannot be too highly appreciated by the farmer, mechanic, laborer, and all persons exposed to hot weather. Its use improves the appetite, and gives tone to the stomach and organs of digestion. Ice water is rendered harmless in the hottest weather by the saddition of a small quantity of SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINCKE. It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all, so unely flavored as to be enjoyed by lovers of the finest liqueurs.

BEWARD will be paid for a botbotbotgeneral design of the paid for a botbotite of any other Extract or Essence
of Jamaica Ginger if found equal to it in fine
finvor, purity, and prompt medicinal effect.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine. Price, 50
cents, Samples free. Dealers should purchase original packages to obtain the trial
bottles for free distribution. WEEKS &
POTPER, General Agents and Wholesale
Druggists, Boston.

VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Afford the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

A Single COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, for Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness, and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Boweis, Bladder, Heart, and Muscles is equal to an army of dectors and acres of plants and cheeks.

- FAIRBANKS

Absolutely Pure.

4 Per Cent Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 18, as 3 p. m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT FAR AND ACCRUED INTREEST IN GOLD COIN. THE BONDS are redeemable after 20 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local su-thority.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 and \$100; and REGISTERES STOCK in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGIS-TERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877. FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished FORMS OF APPI, ICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington; the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Chacinsati, New Oricens, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Prancisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post-Office address of the person is whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money measurement accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchase, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 14, 1977, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment. THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to he Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Lasistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Lasistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with grahange in New York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS. THE UNDERSIGNED win also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New York. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y. BREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

BANK STÄTEMENT STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF Preston, Kean & Co.. BANKERS.

made to the Clearing House Association of Chicago, at the Close of Business, June 22, 1877. RESOURCES. 38,500.00 2546.007.73

Furniture
Due from banks and
bankers.
United States and municipal bonds. 169,337.00 Becks for clearings..... \$1.240.38 144.650.89 LIABILITIES.

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook. as.:

I. F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Freston, Kean & Co.
do solumnly swear the above statement is true, to the
best of m knowledge and belief. F. W. CROSBY.
Swern to and subscribed before me this 7th day of
July, 1877.

L. A. CARTON, Notary Public.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE DISSOLUTION. The Chicago Branch House of J. O. Schimmel & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm, and all demands against it, will be settled by Elam O. Schimmel.

Having purchased the interests of my late partners in the Fruit, Butter, and Jelly manufacturing business in Chicago. I will continue the same at the old stand, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the old firm.

ELAM O. SCHIMMEL. DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Lamm & Stern is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Chicago, July 3, 1877.

ALBERT STERN. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Hymouth (G. R.) for the landing of passengers, will sall from pier 42 N. H., feet

York and Havre, calling at Hymouth (G. It.) for the landing of passengers, will saft from pier 42 M. E., food of Morton-4t. Everty WRDNESDAY.

ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., July 18, 11 a. m. LARIKADOR, SANGLER. Wed., July 18, 11 a. m. LARIKADOR, SANGLER. Wed., July 25, 6 a. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, 4100; Second Cabin, 450; Third Cabin, 450; Third Cabin, 450; A. C. ARPENTER.

A. A. CARPENTER.

A. A. CARPENTER.

JOHN M. BUTLER.

FRANK D. GRAY.

A. S. PRATE. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., 157-163 LaSalle-st.

PRICELESS Pine Spectacies suited to all sights on scientific prin-spies. Opers and Field Glames, Telescopes, Micre-copes, Barometers, &c.

Your Old ED, at triding again, to Clothes! North German Lloyd.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all draggints. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, 81.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Section, Mass.

Be careful to buyonly the Genetic

The Produce Markets Firm-Provis Quiet-Hogs Firmer.

staffs Stronger Under a Good D mand--Corn Active. FINANCIAL.

the clearings of the Chicago banks continue to withe decrease that has been noted for several sks. Business is very quiet in commercial and notal circles. The only new feature of the market was an increase, though slight, in the sand from the southern part of the State for its with which to move the crops. The supply commercial paper is restricted. The loanable mas of the banks are considerably in excess of present call for them, but if the expectations retained of the crops are fulfilled there will be a p change in the situation of affairs in a few its.

e per \$1,000 preminm. clearings were reported for the week as fol-by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Clearing-

3,994,293 8,417,516 3,238,899 23,600,922 2,078,094

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER.

BE LONDON Economist of June 28 has an article
the "Supply and Distribution of Silver," which
ts of the production of silver, noting the fact
for the year 1876 the excess of exports of silfrom the United States over imports was \$17,508, which is \$560, 733 less than the like exin 1875; \$60, \$48, 708 less than in 1875, and
67, \$61 less than in 1873. On this branch of
subject it concludes that "it is evident that as
rule that united States it has been merely an
echended and not an actual increase in the supthat has depressed the silver market." As to
other source of supply to the silver market,

Sconomist says:

by that has depressed the silver market. As to be other source of supply to the silver market, he Beonomist says:

It is different, however, in the case of Germany, which has lately been pressing sales of demonomized silver with unwonted activity. We are as such in the dark as ever both as to the stock of liver which that Government has accumulated, and when or how they mean to dispose of it; but he Board of Trade returns show that while from he beginning of 1873 till the end of June, 1.778, he recorded import of silver into the United Kingom from Germany amounted to only 25, 197, 000, here has been during the eleven months that have ince elapsed a registered import of 29, 883, 000. It. Ward, our Consul at Bremen, estimates that in une, 1876, the German Government had in hand bout £20, 123, 000 worth of silver, which timate is about as great as the highest those submitted to the Silver formulate, it receives a certain support from the mount recorded as above to have been recently apported. But we doubt whether even the German Government itself can say with anything like ccaracy what amount of silver it will ultimately ave to dispose of, and all that we really know is, hat within the last eleven months Germany has arown upon the market nearly twice as much silver as she did in the previous three and a half ears. So far as we can gather from the present turn, the largely increased supply of silver from hat quarter has not been in any way counterbalneed by diminished receipts from the silver-proncing countries other than the Unised States, for hatever may be the ultimate effect of the fall a silver, the exceptional fertility of the evada mince has not yet led to any curtiment of prodection in the less favorably trusted mines of South America. Nor have the unopen States forming the Latin Union forsaken be expectant attitude which they had assumed at a time the Silver Committee was sitting, and rely opened their minis again to the "cast-off" ilver of Germany. On the contrary, they have come still more rigid in its e

that while the average annual amount r years ending April, 1876, taken by England has been £4,100,000, the

rejected silver of Germany has thus found equate, and, as we have always held, a il outlet, and the most interesting portion of turn is that which treats of the effects upon and prices in single of this great stream of her that has been attracted to it. Great the influx has been, it has apparently bemerged in the enormous stock of silver prey accummisted, without perceptibly ining its volume. Such, at any rate, is the conmat which the Indian Government has arafter a careful investigation into the variafrom January, 1873, to February last in the
sale prices of the staple commodities in the
markets. The tables which set forth the
a of the inquiry show that the prices of the
te are generally lower at the end of that pethan at the beginning; while as regards
exports, aithough the prices of many
s, such as jute, rice, silk, tea, and
exploit a considerable rise, these have unedly been subject to special influences unconlivith the movements of silver which have
ced their values. A comparison of the

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEW YORK, July 7.—Gold opened at 105% and lickly advanced to 105%, at which all sales were do for the rest of the day. Rorrowing rates 1/6 1 per cent, Loans were also made fist and at per cent for carrying.

Hiver at London unchanged. Here silver bars quoted at 134% greenbacks, 135% gold. Coin

Erie preferred 16 Ohio é Mississippi 3% Harlem 138% D. L. & W. 37% Harlem 138% D. L. & W. 37% Harlem 138 A. & P. Tel 1994 Michigan Central 136 A. & P. Tel 1994 Michigan Central 145 Missouri Pacific. 145 Panams. 97 C. B. & Q. 98% V. 1995 Missouri Pacific 15% Panams. 997 C. B. & Q. 98% V. 1995 Missouri Pacific 15% Panams. 997 C. B. & Q. 98% V. 1995 Missouri Pacific bonds. 110% Laxe Shore. 50 Union Pactite bonds. 110% Missouri Pactite bonds. 110% V. 1995 Missouri Pacific. 110% V. 1995 SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 7. — The follo closing quotations at the Stock Exchalphs 12% Justice Belcher 4% Kentucky Best & Belcher 18% Leopard 18% Leopard 18% Leopard 18% Leopard 18% Leopard 18% Mexican

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha 13% Justice 564
Belcher 484 Kentucky 98
Best & Belcher 1984 Leopard 104
Best & Belcher 1984 Leopard 104
Bullion 98 Mexican 10
Consolidated Virginia 83% Northern Bellet 179
California 22% Overnan 13%
Choliar 90 Ophir. 64
Condence 5 Raymond & Ety 9
Caledonia 26 Surver Hill 2
Crown Foint 4 Savage 684
Exchequer 129 Surver Hill 2
Crown Foint 4 Savage 684
Exchequer 129 Surver Hill 2
Exchequer 129 Surver Sevata 44
Exchequer 129 Surver Sevata 104
Exchequer 129 Surver Sevata 104
Exchequer 129 Surver Sevata 104
Exchequer 109
Exc

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. 7,749 6,540 7,828 75,270 119,114 140,622 23,108 30,043 20,000 459 1,218 890 730 10, 558 22, 135 119, 061 45, 808 892 2, 730 44, 955 114, 000 20, 562 2,735 102,135 16,777 3,961 139 72,898 50 83,161 1,125 2,882 214, 860 4, 991 2, 610 - 244 48, 410 500 213, 964 517, 622 850 7, 726 84 3, 593 200 10, 535 1,573 575 2,798 4,215 70 2.6

Withdrawn from stere during Friday for city consumption: 6,386 bn wheat, 1,945 bn corn, 1,347 bu rye, 470 bn barley. The following grain was inspected into store in his city on Saturday morning: 4 cars No. 1 N. this city on Saturday morning: 4 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 12 cars No. 2 & 6, 6 cars No. 2 spring, 6 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (34 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 36 cars high mixed, 3 cars new do, 15 cars new mixed, 112 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 89 cars and 6,000 bu rejected do, 55 cars no grade (3.1 corn); 4 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 da, 14 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (30 atta); 2 cars rejected two. 2 cars No. 2 da,

grade (32 oats); 2 cars rejected rye; 2 cars No. 3
barley, 11 cars rejected do. Total (392 cars),
173,000 bn. Inspected out: 8,228 bn wheat,
249,246 bn corn, 4,620 cars, 60 bn rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the

July 8, 1876, 8 40,041 351,080 847, 221 348,621 14,520 63,516 15,402 38, 259 117, 249 1, 348, 591 1, 94, 649, 84, 905 4, 453 22, 409 9, 608 1 the exports for 35, 688 191, 486 963, 983 414, 957 13, 733 2, 608 24, 419 13, 751 York July 7, June 30, July 8, 1877. 1877. 1878. 1879.

eater part of the session, with an easier feeling wards the close. There was a good demand for ain, partially eased upon the fact of unsettled ather in England, which made the British marets firm, and influenced ours upwards in sym-athy. The weather here was apparently more stilled, but heavy rains for next week were indicated by a meteorological writer, whose opinions are much talked about, and this made some opera-tors uneasy, at least to the extent of being unwilling to sell except at better prices. A great deal of corn was bought for shipment, and the record of next Tuesday will probably show a further important decrease in our stocks of wheat and corn, the stock of wheat being now very small, while that of som is believed to be fully 10,000 bris less than a very ago.

floar is believed to be fally 10,000 bris less than a year ago.

Jobbers of dry goods were not very busy, there being only a very limited movement beyond the execution of orders received through the mails. The quiet now prevailing is usual to the season, and is accepted as a matter of course. Groceries met with a liberal inquiry, and were held fully up to previous figures. The sagar market gives signs of a return to activity, and prices seem to be on the verge of an advance. Coffees remain strong, and rice, soaps and most other lines were firm. There was no quotable change in dried fruits. Apples and pranes show an upward inclination under a speculative inquiry. Fish were in good request, and were firmly held. An advance in scaled herring of 5c per box was the only change noted. Butter was quoted quiet, with prices ranging about the same as at the beginning of the week. Cheese also was quiet and unchanged. No new features were apparent in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal and wood markets, all raling quiet at former quota-

wood markets, all raling quiet at former quota-tions.

The humber market was steady and moderately active. Piece stuff sold readily at the sale docks at the recent advance. The yard dealers were doing a fair business at the current prices. Wool was in good demand and firm. The offerings are increasing alowly. Broom-corn was firm and in fair Eastern demand. Seeds were unchanged. Hay remains quiet. A few small orders are coming forward, which are easily filled at the quoted prices. Poststoes were duit and easy under large receipts. Positive continues in request, and good-sized wook is scarce and arm. Green fraits were

were not generally willing to pay that figure. Corn to Kingston was quoted at 44c. Room was engaged rer 160,000 hn corn.

Rall freights wre quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

The following statement shows the foreign gold.

..\$33,358

Total bo. 16, 020, 749 16, 925, 334 22, 558, 349 19, 061, 450 SHIPPING VALUES. We clip the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co., of this city:

Cash wheat at \$1.46. Intermediate charges 124c would cost \$1.264 alongside ship. Sall freignt Ss. 2 per cent commissions on the carrency value, and 1½ per cent insurance would cost Cork for orders about 56a 3d. Beerbohm's quotations: 56a off costs and 54s for prompt altipatent. About 1c per but to the distance of the former and oc to the distance of the latter.

Cash corn at 576c. Intermediate charges 11c would cost 566c alongside ship. With steamor freights 4d, 2 per cent convinients on on currency value, would cost about 25c ex quay in Livespool. Quotations: 34s dd, or ahout 136c per bu to the distance of alignments.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tame and steady, except that pork tended downward after the opening. The news from the Stock-Yards tended to stiffen prices, while Liverpool advices noted an easier feeling in meats. There was a mederate shipping demand here for pork and meats, but the built of the business was in transfers, a few Angust shorts being also filled. It is not generally thought that there will be much done in this market till toward September.

The following table exhibits the shipments of provisions in detail for the week ending July 5:

mess pork was conted at \$12.25@12.50, and ex-e do at \$0.00@0.25.

ne do at \$9.00@9.25.

Was in moderate demand, and advanced 75% bs. closing easier at 25,95% above the lanest Fricay. Sales were reported of 250 tes seller \$8.90.8,000 tes seller Angust at \$9.225,98.97%; 0 tes seller \$8.90.8,000.07% Total.cs. The market closed tame at \$8.85 cash or 17; \$8.925,98.95 seller August; and \$9.025,98.97% to \$9.025,98.95 seller August; and \$9.025,98.95 seller August; and \$9.025,98.95 seller Beytember. New lard was quoted at 15@17% ab below the price of regular. eiler July: \$8.0200000.00

b.65 seller September. New lard was quoted at some reper 100 ps below the price of regular.

Makara—Were is fair demand and a sinde firmer on winter cured, white summer lots were standy, though Liverpool was again quoted 6d per cut on some cuts. Sales were reported of 120 boxes short ribs at 7c; 450, 600 as do at 56.85 per 110 bs seller July; \$8.0006.95 seller August, and \$7.02067.05 seller September: 40,000 bs long clears at 6%0; 4,500 tos green hams (16 hs) at 7%c; 200 ccs weee pickied do (16 libs) at 9c; and 300 to 7%c; 200 ccs weee pickied of (16 libs) at 9c; and 300 to

from several sections, while good grades of spring were in fair request. Sales ere reported of 150 bris winters and 250 bris rye flour on private terms; 1,600 bris win-

89.0698.76. medium do. 89.5098.76; common do. 89.0688.25c choice family flour (spring., \$7.5098.75; choice springs superfine. \$8.7508.25; made \$7.5098.75.

10 84.2598.75. Nre flour, \$4.5098.75. minm do. 88.2598.75. Nre flour, \$4.5098.75. Nre flour, \$4.5098.75. Nre flour, \$4.5098.75. Nre flour, \$4.5098.75. Nr. flour, \$4.5

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chi ESSE—The choise trade showed but little animation. The domaind, as heretofore, was restricted to anch quantities as were needed for current mas, and the market was not strong at 7600 for growth and the market was not strong at 7600 for growth and the market was not strong at 7600 for for full cream, and as 3606 for atima.

CO AL—Was reported dail at unchanged prices. We repeat our quotations: Lackwaranne agg. 85. 75; do nut and raage, 86. 00; Blossburg, 86. 50; Brigs Hill, 85. 50; Baitimore & Ohio, 85. 00; Hillonia, 82. 5004. 25; Garrisherrie, 84. 50; Indhana block, 84. 75.

RGGS—Wers in moderate request at 116120, the outside for fresh paskinges.

FISH—Excepting an advance to 500 m scaled berring, no price-changes were developed in the fish market. Frade was antifactorily active, and the prevalent feeling was firm. We quote: No. 1 white-fish, per half-free, 84. 5006. 40; family write-fish, \$2. 50; trout, \$2. 50; No. 1 shore mackerel. 4- brit, \$2. 5060. 75; trout, \$2. 50; No. 1 shore mackerel. 4- brit, \$2. 5060. 75; large family. Manily mackerel. 4- brit, \$4. 5060. 45; Large family. School, \$2. 5060. 50; No. 1 shore trid. 56. 00; do medium, \$4. 756. No. 70 of 1500 (Hors. 1500). He of 1500 (Hors. 15

Labrador herring, spin, bris, 28.00; 30, 5-bris, 25.50;

Norwegian herring, bris, 216.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 30c; Columbia River salmon, 25.50; Norwegian herring, bris, 216.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 30c; Columbia River salmon, 25.50; Norwegian herring, bris, 216.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 30c; Columbia River salmon, 25.50; Norwegian herring, per box, 30c; Columbia River salmon, 25.50; Norwegian herring, per box, 30c; Norwegian, 25.50; Nor

assame of prince the common states of the common molnass, 45000c; black strap, 38,440.
Syacza—Allapica, 17021750c; cloves, 48,650c; cantin, 28,430c; pepper, 504001c; nutment, 81,050c; locality, 28,430c; pepper, 50401c.
Solara—True Blue Side: German mottled, 63,65(c; Ballie, 28,45)c; blue Lift, 28,450c; blue Side; pepper, 5040c; pepper

Get; Peach Biosoth re; pavon imperiat, reproc peacher. 6c.

HAY—Was in light request and steady: Timothy,
95.50:810.00; No. 2, \$2.00:85.50; mixed, \$7.00:77.50;
upland prairie, \$7.00; No. 1, \$5.50; slough, \$4.50;
upland prairie, \$7.00; no. 1, \$7.00; no. 1, \$7.00;
upland prairie, \$7.00; no. 1, \$7.00;
upland prairie, \$7.00; no. 1, \$7.00;
upland prairie, \$7.00;
upland kip and calf. 156:16c; dry-saited hidea, 125c; deacon kina 456:0c.

Oils—Friese ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and, as a rule, were steady. Business was very quiet, as is usually the case at this teason. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. fest, 16c; do. 16c. fest, 16c; teat, 16c; eater hard oil, 75c; foo. 1, 56c; No. 2, 56c; tinseed, raw, 66c; tolled, 71c; whale, winter-bleached, 75c; sperm, 82.0c; near-foot oil, strictly pure, \$1.066; h. 10; do. extra, 856; acc; do. No. 1, 75c; 85c; tinserfol, 90c; 16c; gravinha, decodorised, 90c; 16c; gravine, 67c; deg., 16c; gravine, 67c; deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 20 deg., 35c; natural, 20 deg., 30c; vest Virginia oil, natural, 20 deg., 35c; natural, 20 deg., 30c; vest Virginia oil, natural, 20 deg., 35c; figural oil representation of foreign of the control of foreign of foreign of foreign of the control of foreign of forei POSESC.

POULTRY—Was in full request and sholes offerings were firm as \$8.0004.00. Small and fair spring offerings sold at \$2.5003.00. Terkeys, ducks, and crees were scarce.

POTATOES—Were in large supply and slow at \$2.00 83.00 per lori, the average range being \$2,2552.50.

\$8.6EDS—Were quiet and unchanged. A few small orders were placed, but there was no demand of importance, and the offerings were small, Quotations: Timothy, \$1.6001.60; clover, \$7.00; fax., \$1.5031.55; Hungarian, 40350c; millet, \$3050c; buckwheat, \$1.30 64.50.

SALJ—Was fairly softwe and steady: Pine salt, \$1.05; ordinary coarse, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$2.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—The tea trade was not as softwe as it might be expected to be in visew of the extreme low prices at which the different lines are being offered. Buyers seem inclined to confine their purchases to meeting immediate wants, and the volume of business is light. We

LIVE 8 TOCK Hogs. Sheeb.
18, 657 356
11, 490 872
5, 487 353
11, 897 100
10, 802 135
6, 500 500 Total.
Same week in 1876.
Last week.
Shipments
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday .13,909 .15,090 .19,576 64, 833 61, 718 90, 245 3,071 2,228 8,613 4,017 4,056 2,531 1,677 4,991 398 373 1,589 1,875 2,610 244 214 week,

ous week. The supply was remarkably light even for ons week. The supply was remarkably light even for the first week in July, but, excepting choice and extra beeves, of which there is a continued scarcity, the offerings were ample. Texas through cattle comprised a larger percentage than usual of the receipts, and from that clausehe wants of the local trade were largely supbeeves, of which there is a continued scarcity, the offerings were ample. Texas through cattle comprised a larger percentage than usual of the receipts, and from that class the wants of the local trade were largely supplied, they paying \$2.50(3). 35 for poor to good grades. The best droves were taken by shippers at \$3.50(4).05. Stockers were in light demand and small supply, at \$3.00(3). 30 for common to good lots.

From late English advices it appears that the efforts of the Government to arrest the progress of the cattle plague have been measurably successful, but as yet little has been accomplished in the way of extirpating it, and consequently the restrictions upon the sale of cattle in the districts most effected have not been removed. In the opinion of the Royal Agricultural Society, the introduction of cattle from all European ports should be profibited, that body believing that the peril is not yet past. The direct and indirect loss to knyland by the ravages of the rinderpost are estimated at \$15,000,000, and naturally enough public sentiment is that country is averse to any abatement of vigitance on the part of the Government in its efforts to prevent the further scread of the disease. During the dirst half of June, owing to the prevalence of high prices here and extreme hot weather in England, there was a more of which the sale and the sale of the disease. The proportions. The New York Journal of Journmeror says:

"Reports of a great decilie in the American exportation of beef are unfounded. Live stock and carcasses continue to pour into New York by rail and are speedily shipped to the English market. Both modes of supply are highly successful. The live cattle arrive out in good condition, and the refrigerators deliver joints which command the best prices from the London meatment. The future of this new trade depends largely on Infant.

Extra Beeves—Frine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250. 50. Choice Beeves—Frine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,

LUMBER.

The offerings at the docks were about twenty cargoes. The demand was moderate, and about haif the feet was left over. Piece stuff sold readily at 67.0067.25, the outside for standard, and inch was slow, coarse common being quoted at \$3.00, fair do at \$3.5033.00, medium to good mili run inch at \$9.50310.50, choice at \$12.00813.00. Shingles, \$1.8562.10, and lath at \$1.25.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

July 7-11:30 a. \$m. -FLOUB-No. 1, 82s LITERPOOL, July 7-11:30 a. hm. -PLOUB-NO. 1, 82s: No. 2, 28s 6d.

GRACH-Whest-Spring, No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 11s; white. No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 12s; club, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 4d. Corn-No. 1, 24s 6d; No. 2, 24s 8d. PROVISIONS-POPK 50s. Lard. 48s.

LONDON, July 7.—SUGAB-NO. 12 Dutch standard mot and adapts. 31s. pot and anost, 31s.
ANTWERP, July 7.—Petroleum—27s 9d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Livercoot, July 7.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 60s; Western, 50s. Bacon—Cumberiands, 28s; short ribs, 33s 6d; long clear, 33s 6d; short clear, 34s 6d; shouders, 29s 6d; hams, 43s. Lard, 43s. Prime mess beef, 85s; attra India mess, 50s. Cheess, 51s. Tallow, 43s 6d.

Lowbook, July 7.—Liverspoot—Wheat improving: California white, 12s 2d all Cora strong. Mark Lans—Cargoes of const. White Cora strong. Mark Lans—Cargoes of const. Wheat improving. Corn steady. Good shipping California wheat instablings of the Cargoes of passage—Wheat improving. Corn steady. Good shipping California wheat instablings of the Cargoes of const. Wheat improving the cargoes of const. Wheat improving the const.—Eaglish generally deaver, French rising. Westher in Brogish unsettied. Larker Mark Laws—Cargoes off coast—Wheat Isolis ed deaver. Corn ashade deaver. Pala average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 36s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK, July 7.-Flour-Receipts, 5,000 bris common to good extra, \$6,30068.00; good to choice, \$8,6306.75; extra Ohio, \$8,5007.00; fanor, \$7,050, \$9.00; extra Ohio, \$8,5008.00; foot; fanor, \$7,050, \$9.00; extra Ohio, \$8,5008.00; Louis, \$9,65008.00; Minnesota patent process. \$8,50081.00. Bye flour steady; \$8,5008.00. Cons. Max.L.—Firm; Western, \$2,2503.30.

ORA:M.—Wheat higher and rather quiet; the advances such that the sale of th

-Unchanged.
-Quiet but firm at 460c.
-Quiet but firm at 460c.
-Dull and lowel at \$1.11561, 1214.
-Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot
at 19569195c. Irvn-Scotch pig dull and
at \$24.50427.00; American quiet and unRussia sheeting, 105691 ic ngold.
-Firm; cut, \$2.50; clinch, \$4.2363, 25; horse-La-Firm; cut. \$2.50; clinch, \$4.256; No. 8, \$8.2008, 28, -Shipping, 70@75c. - Heavy; new Western, 6210c;

Bio.

GROCKHES-Coffee quiet but steady: Elo carroes,
GROCKHES-Coffee quiet but steady: Elo carroes,
17@205/c in gold; jobbung, 17@205/c in gold, Sugar
quiet and norminally unchanged; fair to good methods,
1866/65/c; prime, 180; centrifugal, 186/c; elocation,
1866/65/c, 1866/65/c,
Petraukuws-Quiet but steady; crude, 65/c; refined,
1866.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 7.—Criva Smarped.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
Gastrs—Wheat noumal and a little bester; No. 2 red fail, 81 4861, 484; No. 5, 81.38; July, 81.25621, 21%.
Corn—Another sharp advance; No. 2 mixed, 47%-6-48% cash; 47%-6-47%, Closing to July, 48%-6-48%.
Cosing at 46% August. Data newer; No. 2 second; 350 July. Bye higher as Seesan; 10 July.
Watax — Quiet and unchanged; \$1.08%
Phovisions—Pork quiet; job lot.
Flourisman—Pork quiet; job

BALTINORE.

BALTINORE.

BALTINORE, July7.—FLOUR—Steady: firm; quiet an BALTIMORE, July T. - FLOUR - Steady; firm; quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN-- Wheat fairly active and firm; No. 2 Western winter red, Angust delivery, 81.40gl. 41. Curnwister opened strong and higher; closed weak at 1-9 %c off from highest Western mixed, apot and July, 20: Acquat, 61%gainles; September, 65c bid; steamer, 50%c. Acquat, 61%gainles; September, 65c bid; steamer, 750%c. Acquat, 61%gainless of september, 62%gainless of september, 62%ga

smoked shoulders, 76716c; green hams, 86396c; plekle do, 9810c. BUTTES-Unchanged. CHESS-Steady; Western, 75639c. EGGS-Western, 15616c. PRIBOLEW-Quiet; refined, 13c; ornde, 696c. WHISKY-FIRM; Western, 31.13. RECEIPTS-Whest, 4,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; cals 4,000 bu.

WHEAT—Firm. Western, \$1.13.
RECEARTS—Whest, 4.000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; cata, 4.000 bu.
CINCINSATI.
FLOUR—Duil and drooping; old family, \$3.8563.03.
hew red, \$1.50. Corn in fair demand at 51653c. Oats duil and a shade lower at 37942c. Ryc duil and nominal at 68c. Bariey nominal.
PROVISIONS—FOR farm held at \$14.00. Lard strong; steam nominally \$6c. current make sold at \$6.8566.00.
STA; testide, \$6. 756610.25. Bulk meant quite but firm and at full prices; \$66668888556. Bacon in good demand at \$1.08.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LINSERD OIL—68c.
HOGS—Steady and firm; corn-feed, \$4.2564.45; light, \$4.3564.70; packing, \$4.0064.75; butchers', \$4.8564.85; receipts, 2,129; shipments, \$60.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—FLOUR—Griet and firmly held.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened at an advance of \$6c; closed weak; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.566.

No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.566.

BY MILWAUKEE, July 7.—FLOUR—Griet and firmly held.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened at an advance of \$6c; closed weak; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.566.

No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.566.

BY MILWAUKEE, July 7.—FLOUR—Griet and firmly held.
GRAIN—Wheat to Buffaio, 28278.

BY MILWAUKEE, Wheat to Buffaio, 28278.

BUTTER—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, \$1,000 bn.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, \$4.000 bn.

TOLEDO, O., July 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 1 white Michigan, \$2.05; amon Michigan, spot, \$2.19; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$2.000 bu; stra do, \$1.00 Mired corn arm; high mixed, \$1.60; extra do, \$1.00 Mired corn arm; high mixed, \$1.60; extra do, \$1.00 Mired corn arm; high mixed, \$1.60; extra do, \$1.00 bu; corn, \$2.000 bu; costa, \$2.000 bu; cos

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE. Ky., July 7.—Corron—Market dull at Louisville, Kr., July 7.—Corron—Market chill at 113-6.
Flours—Dull and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat firmer; white and amber, \$1.35; red.
\$1.30. Corn—Market dull; white, 54c; mixed, 53c.
Oats quiet and unchanged.
Provisions—Pork quiet at 194@14c. Bulk-mest quiet; shoulders, 55c; clear rib, 74c; clear. 75c.
Hanns—Sugar-cured quiet, but steady, at 100103c.
Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 105c.
Wittsxy—Steady and unchanged, at \$1.08.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Corros—Quiet and unchanged. changed. Grant-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.35 bld; \$1.45 aaked. Corn steady: mixed, 48c; Angust, 48c. Provisions—Active, firm, higher; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 75c. Hams, 8548bc. Lard-Steam, new, 85c; winter, 9c; kottle, \$9.75810.00.

Hoos-Firm at \$4.00; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 280 head.

New York, M premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 514.

Bostox, July 7.—Flour—Firm; buyers only purchasing for immediate wants.

Galin—Corn firm; 625098. Oats—Choice, scarce and firm; ordinary, dull and lower; No. 2 white, 48c; No. 1 mixed, 54606. Ryc., 505056.

HAY—Dull; Western, \$17.09918.00.

MEXPURA, July 7.—Corner-Quiet but steady; nominally 115(c; sales unimportant; receipta 48 bales; bilpments, 56; stock, 6,000 bales.

Others unchanged.

BUTPALO, July 7.—Grain—Wheat quiet and firm; 8,000 m.0. 2 Miwasure at \$1.534.05; white Michigan, \$2.15; No. 1 Dubth, \$1.67. Corn firm and moderate inputy; 32,000 m.0.2 mired Western, 57% 586.

TOBACCO.

ON, Jalv 7.—WOOL.

Demand active, and full prices obtained for rable lots. Receipts about 4,000,000 lbs: pick-hio, and Pennsylvania, 556370: XX and above, or medium and No. 1, +00484640; Michigan, 45 combing delaine in active demand at 556,000 lbs: pick-hio, and solve, or selection of the combined of DRY GOODS.

PETROLEUM.

Privisure, July 7.—Privaciaum—Quiet and steady; crude, \$1.50 at Parker's; refined, 136c, Philadelphia delivery. CLEVELAND, O., July 7.—Market firm; standar, white, 110 test, 11c. TURPENTINE

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE nict and steady at 28'4c. SAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of otel cars west of Chicago. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-si., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Officea, 50 Clark-st., and at depots. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ray delph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. PITTRBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

cepot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monros-st. Ticket Offices to Clark-st., Paimer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arriva.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Depart. | Arriva. CHICAGO, BOOK IKLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Tickee
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
| Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. KANKAKEE LINB From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Depart. Arrive.

Ind'nap'ils & Cinc'nati Day Ex. 10:00 a. in. 8:25 p. m. Indianapolis & Cin. Night Ex. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carreli-sta.
| Depart. | Arrive.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

PROPOSALS. MAIL MESSENGER AND TRANSFER SERVICE CHICAGO, ILL

SCHEDULE OF SERVICE NOW REQUIRED, To Salas

-HEEDBORDBOEDGD+A+

Residence of Medical Control C

cert. Sheare & N. W. Dixon Division.

Sheare & N. W. Dixon Division.

Sheare & N. W. Histone Division.

Sheare & N. W. Histone Division.

Seri. Sheare & N. W. Sheare Division.

Seri. Sheare & N. W. Sheare Division.

Seri. Sheare & N. W. Sheare Division.

Sheare & N. W. Dixon Division.

Sheare & New Marke & St. Paul

Sheare & Mich. Southern.

Sheare & Sheare & Mich. Southern.

Sheare & Sheare & Sheare & Chicago.

Sheare & Sheare & Sheare & Chicago.

Sheare & Shea

Bond required with bid, \$14,000; check, \$670.

MAIL STATION SERVICE CHICAGO, ILL. Proposals will be received as the Contract Orice of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of July 22, 187, (to be decided on or before July 31), for earrying the mails of the United States from Oct. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1879, in the City of Chicaro, as herein specified. Route No. 23, 478.

From Chicago Post-Office to Franch Office at West Division Station, 134 miles and back, forty-three trip per week. hours as the Footmaster at Chicago shall designate the same of 18 years, of good licenses of the reaching of 18 years, of good licenses of the reaching of the same of the sam

D. M. KEY, Por MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grar Paris, is sole agent for this paper in Fran

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progress and the the imp and Lac water-rose for Tannon tempore the Crim advertise entrance 9th of A was shor vide for depth of the mire channel one, and centre-its apart at 6 420 feet at the apart at 6 420 feet at look at the conth be at point and the conth be at the apart at 6 420 feet at look on it took the feet of the whole pacted of a will contain the fact of it will contain about two whole pacted of the feet of the fe

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as the width to be endangering in About 700 fe that side has be ment of Welling at at. Gabriel the intended to be retained to the works at that; id progress. The retaining wails an look are delivered, pared.

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FROM DEPARTMENT.

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d, \$14,000; check, \$670. D. M. KEY, Postmaster General

TION SERVICE.

corr-Office Department, animorus, June 9, 1877, 1874 at the Contract Office of occore num of July 22, 1877, ore July 31), for carrying the des from uct. 1, 1877, to June hierago, as herein specified.

Diffect to Branch Office at Horth-and back, six trips per week. Formed with warons of sayis and diffect to warons of sayis and diffect to the say of sayis and saying warons, so a saying or at chicago shall designate, be in charge of drivers above the odd moral character, who have bed by law, and are able to read language.

bed by law, and are able to read language. The second language is a second that any increase in a bearing a second that any increase in the second language is a second language in the should language in the second language in the secon

Estimated Cost of the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence Liver Enlargement.

Failure of the Vessel-Owners' Combination and the Canses Which Led to It.

A Budget of Maritime Haps and Mishaps.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. In list Monday's Trainung there appeared an in-teresting and complete account of the work in progress on Galop's Rapids, St. Lawrence River, and the facts and figures are now given concerning the improvement and enlargement of the Cornwall and Lachine Canals, connecting links in the great water-route that is or your Chicago an orbital to water-route that is to gave Chicago an outlet to the sea for large vessels. This will complete Tras TRIBUXE's series of important articles on the vast improvement now going on under the suspices of the Canadian Government.

rent sections.
Tenders for sections Nos. 1 and 2 were received
a the 8th of July, 1873, for section No. 3 on the 5th
October, 1876, for sections 9 and 10 on the 20th
January, 1876, and for sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
al 11, tenders were received on the 21st of March,
76, and the respective works were in each case
ortly afterwards awarded.
Section No. 1 includes the construction of a new
strance from 80 to 100 feet in width, carried out

up to the height of twenty-one feet over the floor, or felly two-thirds of the quantity of masonry in it, has been laid.

The excavation for the pit of the lower lock is not yet completed, but about one-half of the foundation at the upper end of it is in its place, and the walls for fully one-third of the length of the structure have been carried up to the height of five feet over the floor.

A large quantity of stone has been quarried and prepared, but the service ground being limited, the stone is only delivered when it can be placed in the works. The dock-walls of the basin between the two locks are nearly completed, and the excavation is so far advanced that there only remains a small quantity to be removed which is required for part of the filling in rear of the masonry.

The time for proceeding with the works on the lower part of the section is limited by high-water in the river to about four offive months in the year.

Section No. 2 embraces all the work connected with excavating or dredging basin No. 2 to a uniform depth of four feet below the top of the lower mitre-sills of the third lock from a point near Wellington street bridge to the head of the second lock;

bock;

ENLARGING THE BASIN

by the removal of a triangular point, of land that projected north of the road between Weilington street bridge and the were at Tate's Dock; the despening of the latter space, and forming a channel almeten feet deep for the head of the second lock to the southwest side of Wellington basin,—the whole of the material excavated to be disposed of without passing through any of the canal locks or in any way obstructing or interfering with the passage of reasels.

passing through any of the canal locks or in any way obstructing or interfering with the passage of vessels.

It also includes the formation of Wellington basin. This basin is 1,250 feet long, 225 feet wide, and has a depth of nineteen feet. This portion of the work is in an advanced state, —the whole area is of full depth, and materials for wharves delivered, and part of them laid. Deepening of Dam No. 2 is not in so forward a state, as there yet remains fully two-fifths of the excavation to be done. Section No. 3 is fully three-quarters of a mile in length, its lower boundary being at a place a short distance below Wellington street bridge, and its apper end at a point 700 feet above St. Gabriel's Lock. It embraces the emlargement of the channel to a main width of 200 feet between the dock walls, and to an uniform depth of thriteen feet; building piers and abutments for a NEW SWING-BRIDGE AT WELLINGTON STREET; the construction of a new lift-lock on the north side of the present one at St. Gabriel, with the upper wings of it extended to form the seat and abutments of a swing-bridge; building a regulating well on the north side of the new lock, taking down thirteen feet or more of the present lock and using new face-stone throughout when rebuilding it; constructing a retaining wall on the south side from the lower end of the section upward, and at such places on the north side as may be required, etc.

such places on the north side as may be required, etc.

The works on this section have been proceeded with ata fair rate. A large portion of the excavation has been done at the south end of it, and on the south side a separate cut been formed up as far as the width to be removed would admit without endangering the stability of the bank. About 700 feet of the dock wall on that side has been built, and the south aboutment of Wellington street bridge well advanced; at St. Gabriel the greater part of the lock masonry intended to be remoyed has been taken down, and the works at that place in other respects are in rapid progress. The materials required for the centre retaining walls and for the walls of the present lock are delivered, and most of the stone prepared.

BUILDING OPERATIONS COMMENCED early in the spring, and there is every prospect that those parts of the works necessary to be completed will be ready in good time.

Securing greater basin and wharfage accommodation at the lower terminus of this canal being one of the considerations connected with the enlargement, it is deemed proper to state that there is about twice as much additional wharfage under contract and built within the past few years as has litherto been used for all purposes, and there is still about as much as the original extent proposed to bebuilt.

Section No.

still bont as much as the original extent proposed to bebuilt.

Section No. 4 is about 3, 800 feet long, its upper and seng a little above the Grand Trunk Railway wing bridge, and its lower near the head of the stand above St. Gabriel lock. It includes the endargement of the water-way to a mean width of 100 feet, and to a uniform depth of thirteen feet, se to four feet below the top of the lower mitrevill of the present lock at Cote St. Paul—facing the mesice of the bank with pitched stone laid at right-backs to the face; the construction of piers and hutthents for two swing-bridges, and alterations to he culvert under the canal for the passage of main ples of the Montreal Water-Works.

About two-fifths of the entire quantity of excaton has been done and the works generally are Progressing in a fair way.

Section No. 5 is about four-fifths of a mile long, remaining from a point near the Grand Trank Railway swing-bridge to opposite the lower factories at cote St. Paul. It embraces

THE WIDENING OF THE CHANNEL

300 feet and lowering the bottom to a depth of hitteen feet helow the aurface water line, building a protection wall of pitched stone along the lands of the banks, and constructing an inserted.

an advanced state.

For the facing on the banks for the whole of this reach a class of wall has been adopted which admits of forming weirs when required on both sides of the channel. The inclination of the face is so little that no vessel lying alongside could be more than after the water line, and many would not be more than after the water line, and many would not be more than after the water line, and many would not be more than after the water line, and many would not be more than after the water line, and many would not be more than after the date of the present lock at Cote St. Paul and extend appeared a distance of about 10,000 feet. They form one contract, which embraces the enlargement of that part of the eanal at the lower end of the section to a mean width of 200 feet, and all the part above Cote St. Paul Lock to a mean width of 150 feet, and to a depth of four and one-fifth feet below the mitre-sills of the present guard-lock at Lachine; forming an inverted applied on culvert under the canal; building piers and abutments for a new swing-bridge at Cope St.

Paul;
CONSTRUCTING A NEW LIFT-LOCK
is the northwest side of the present one at that
the old lock, and using new face-stone throughout
the old lock, and using new face-stone throughout
then rebuilding it; building protection side-walls
then required, etc. -tc.
The work on both these sections is in rapid

The work on both these sections is in rapid progress.

Section No. 8 is about 7.500 feet in length. It consists of enlarging the channel to a mean width of 150 feet, and lowering the bottom to a depth of fally four feet and one-seventh below the top of the mitra-siles of the present gnard-lock at Lachine; forming a road along the southeast side; building walls at certain places, and at others facing the banks with pitched stone or a rip-rap wall. Excavating over the water, dredging, and other parts of the work on this section are progressing fairly.

Section No. 9 extends downward 6,000 feet from

parts of the work on this section are properly fairly.

Section No. 9 extends downward 6,000 feet from a point situated about 1,000 feet below the lower wings of the present guard-lock. It embraces nearly all that part of the line known as the "rock cat." The works upon it consist chiefly in increasing the channel to a mean depth of four feet below the top of the lower mitre-sill of the guard-lock, forming a new towing-path and bermebank, and building walls where necessary to support the banks.

guard-lock, forming a new towing-path and bermebank, and building walls where necessary to support the banks.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS

are being carried on in this section, and the contractors seem desirons of doing all they can to
hasten the completion of the work.

Section No. 10 is 1, 400 in length, and is situated
on the south side of the present entrance lock and
weir at Lachine. It includes all the work connected with the formation of a new channel; the construction of a new guard-lock, with its upper
wings extended to form abutiments for a swingbridge for public traffic; building protection walls
where required on the section. The channel
generally is to have a mean width of 150 feet;
above the new lock it will be made to a depth of six
feet below the top of the mitre-sills of the present
guard-lock, and the lower reach will be made to
an uniform depth of four feet below the same point.

This section is a thorough cut, and produces a
large amount of material. The greater part of the
excavation has been completed, a considerable
quantity of stone quarried and prepared, and the
lock masonry commenced.

SECTION NO. II

embraces all the work to be done for the formation
of a new channel and basin on the southeastern or
river side of the present entrance to the canal at
Lachine. They are to be formed by a continuous
since of pier work about 6,200 feet in length, alongside of which a channel 200 feet in width is to be
sunk uniformly to a depth of six feet below the
top of the mitre-sills of the present lock.

The work on this section is of a very difficult
character. Except for a short distance at its lower
end the whole area occupied by the work upon it
is in the river, which has a rocky bottom, and at
some places strong currents are encountered. Operations are progressing as rapidly as the nature
of the work will allow, but the progress made
bears but a small proportion to the extent of what
requires to be done. The contract for this section
was untered into in the early part of April, 1370.

COST

...\$31,900,347

FREIGHTS LOWER THAN EVER.

Is not a separate works were in each case shortly afterwards awarded.

Section No. I includes the construction of a new cutrance from 80 to 100 feet in width, carried out to a depth of 19 feet at low water, on the southeast side, or river ride of the existing channel; the construction of two lift locks placed so as to have 18 feet of water on the sills, between which is to be a basin 540 feet long and \$\frac{1}{2}\$to wide; the wings of the apper lock are to be extended to form abutments for a swing-bridge, and a regulating weir, with a race-way from it to be built in connection with the southeast dock wall above the bridge.

The ENTRANCE LOCK is to be so placed that its upper gate quoins are looked the centre lines of the old and new channels are 180 feet apart, and at the head of the second lock the respective lines are 100 feet apart.

All the works connected with the foundation of the upper lock are completed and the walls carried up to the height of twenty-one feet over the floor, or fully two-thirds of the quantity of masonry in it, has been laid.

The excavation for the pit of the lower lock is not yet completed, but, about one-half of the foundation at the upper end of it is in its place, and the walls for fully one-third of the length of the structure have been carried up to the height of transported by lake and canal this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June has been transported by lake and canal this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fully half the month of June this season. During fu

Mheal. Corn. Wheat. Corn. 2.4 1.9 5.4 2.2 6.2 5.4 5.5 5.0 2.7 6.8 6.0 4.2 3.9 11.3 10.3 4.2 3.7 10.6 9.1 7001 Proc. Proc. 2.3 7 11.2 9.7

FIZZLED OUT. After all said and done at two conventions and several meetings of vessel-owners in the various districts, the proposed combination to get paying rates on freight has fixed out. The smaller owners place the failure at the doors of the large own-ers, and the latter assert that previous similar ers place the failure at the doors of the large owners, and the latter assert that previous similar movements have been thwarted by small owners, in whom they decline to put condence. At the meeting of six of the Chicago owners Saturday, it was resolved that it was inexpedient to enter upon any movement to lay up the surplus tonnage and pool the earnings of that in commission, without the co-operation of the larger owners. These latter refer particularly to the Messrs. Winslows, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Minch, all of Cleveland. They own many of the steam and sail grain-carriers, and it is understood from a reliable source that they will not enter any combination of vessel-owners, for the reason that they have no faith in the sincerity of some of the men who would join in a scheme only to break it when they found it profitable so to do.

Notwithstanding the fact that they signed the blank agreement nearly to a man, the Chicago vessel-owners manifested an apathy plainly visible, as shown in the slim attendance at meetings and a general lack of interest in the discussion of the scheme.

It had been predicted by some of the vessel-owners here that the movement would not succeed on account of the many and diversified interests at stake, and the prophecy has been fulfilled.

Apropos of the matter, it is in-order for some of the Lower Lake owners to rise and explain.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. A Southampton dispatch says the schr G. W. Adams, ore laden, is ashore in Lake George.
The stur City of Toronto broke her shaft Saturday between Toronto and Niagars.
The schr P. S. Marsh will get a new jib to replace

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—Charters to Bufalo—Bark Red, White, and Blue, 12,000 bu wheat

ERIE. Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 8.—Arrivals, schra British
Queen, R. P. Beais, S. L. Watson. Pive vessels,
with 100,000 bu of grain from Toledo for Erie,
are due at this port.

The following were the shipments of grain by lake from this port for the week ending with Saturday last: Corn. 1.370,001 bu; wheat, 58,840 bu; rye, 41,582 bc; cats, 14,000 bc. NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Mesera. Higgie & Burke want to buy a standard canal schooner....The excursion steam-ers carried out large numbers of persons yestera standard canal schooner....The excursion steamers carried out large numbers of persons yesterday....The schr Kearsarge, lately tied up at Mnekegon for unpaid tow-bills, has been released, and is now in this port.... At the first austion the old ship Glad Tididgs could have been sold for \$115, bit at the sale Saturday Capt. Bundy let her go for \$44.....The canal schr Pamilto has arrived safely at New York with her cargo of sugar and molasses from John Lyon's plantation at Bayon Teche, La. The trip was made in thirty-three days....Some of the Chicago owners have withdrawn their vessels from the gran-charter market because of the present non-baying rates...The prop City of Duluth made an excursion Satarday evening with a large party, and gave two trips Saturday for overheated humanity... A dummy for the Bear Lake Tram Kallway Company was taken out on the deck of the schr Buena Vista, which left port yesterday aftersoon.....The Goodrich steamers are doing a splendid business in passengers and freight. The Sheboygan brought 1, 200 cases of berries from the North Saturday, and 100 passengers....The stmr John Sherman is to make an excursion to St. Joe Thursday. Cooped-up humanity should make a note of it. The fare will be \$1 for the round trip.... Lumber cargoes go off monotonously slow. After remaining on the market over a week some have been sold. Late arrivals are few, and cargoes on the market ditto.... The Captain of the schr Moss reports that he enjoyed good weather off Milneral Point last Thursday afternoon, while Chicago was envoloped in darknoss and a heavy storm of wind and rain. Orness Pours.—Pishermen on Green Bay suffered

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Lake. bang: Una. Frankfort, wood: L. B. Coates, Muskepon-Humber: Lyman N Davia Muskepon. Intuber: Melvian, Muskepon. Jumber: J. B. Newland, Manistique. Lumber: W. J. Preston, Alpena, lumber: Guiding Star, Bay City, Jumber: Corn. Jumber: Portiand. Bay City, Jumber: William Crosthwalta, Grand Haven. Lumber: Jumber: Jumber: William Crosthwalta, Grand Haven. Lumber: Menominee, posts: Eibe, Grand Haven. Lumber: G. D. Museman, Grand River, Jumber: P. B. Locke, Cleveland. coal: City of Woodstock, Ludwig's Pier, Jumber: Commence Menominee, Jumber: G. D. Dousseman, Grand River, Jumber: P. B. Locke, Cleveland. coal: H. C. Richards. Burfalo. Coal: Mellow. Burfalo. Coal: A. Lumber: P. B. Locke, Cleveland. Coal: M. Richards. Burfalo. Coal: Mellow. Burfalo. Coal: A. Lumber: Merzin. Monteaim. Charlotte. Coal: A. H. Moss, Escanaba Iron ore: G. Ellen, White Lake, Jumber: Mary Booth, Frankfort, Jumber: Regulsior, Mud Lake, Jumber: Harriot Ann. South Haven. Jumber: Peoria, White Hall. Jumber: Mary Ludwig. Ludwig's Pier, Lake; Jumber: Merzin, Ludwig-Shier, Louise. McDonaid, Manistee, Jumber: Merzin, Jumber: Merzin, Paokard Rivan, Wood: Granger, Packard's Pier, Lake; Jumber: Mary Ludwig: Star Corona, St. Joe, Sundfies: prop Meweniger, Benten Harbor, Bundries; prop Prempest, White Lake, Jumdries; prop prop Newburgh, Buffaio, 39, 200 bn corn., 300 bris flour, 100 tes lard, 400 bris pork, and sundries; prop Arabia, Buffalo, 49, 780 ba corn. 500 bris flour; schr Northerner, Buffalo, 57, 600 bu corn; prop C. Huribut, Buffalo, 41, -124 bu corn; schr St. Lawrence, Annapee, 10 bris Bour; schr Lem Elisworth, Kingston, 22, 840 bu wheat; schr W. L. Crosthwatte, Suffalo, 48, 600 qu corn; schr Ætna, Buffalo, 21, 800 bu corn.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, July 8.—Arrived—The steamers Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, and City of Chester, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 8.-The steamships Germanie and Wieland, from New York, and Peruvian and Wieland, from New York, and Peruvian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

FARTHER POINT, July 8.—The steamships Caspian and Manitoban, from Liverpool, have passed in.

Philadelphia, July 8.—Arrived, the steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 8.—The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending June 30, 1877: Balance on hand May 30, 1877.....\$ 875, 523, 39 Receipts for the mouth...... 156, 390, 96

Balance on hand June 30, 1877.\$ 663, 137.14 JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune
LANSING, Mich., July 8.—A special electi for Judge was held in the new Twenty-secon Judicial District on the 2d inst. It is reported to have resulted in favor of Jonathan B. Tuttle the Democratic candidate, by 135 majority.

A COSTLY "BUBBLE."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 8.—The Board of Trustoes of the Industrial University meet in this city Tuesday to let the contract for the new chemical laboratory, which is to cost \$40,000.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.
A Southampton dispatch says the schr Q W. Adams, ore laden, is ashore in Lake George.
The stur City of Toronto broke her shaft Saturday between Toronto and Niagars.
The schr P. S. Marsh wiliget a saw jib to replace a lost one.
The prop Blanchard, in backing out of Illinois Central silp "C," Saturday, carried away the schr Portland's "horn."
The schr Jason Parker will have a new jibboom made, in joint of the port of the men injured at Burfalo sy fall in board the schr S J. Tilden.
John Benson, one of the men injured at Burfalo by falling from Maythani's foating-slevator, has a supplied of the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but an occupant to the men injured at Burfalo schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of the schr William of vassis, but so collisions on the schr William of vassis, but so collisions on the schr William of vassis, but and the schr William of vassis, but so collisions on the schr William of vassis, but an ocilism of the schr William of vassis, but an ocilism of the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no collisions on the schr William of vassis, but no coll

NEGRO CIVILIZATION.

No Perceptible Advancement in Five Years.

Indolence Encouraged by White Example--- How the Negro Lives.

om a Staff Correspondent of the Sew York Tribuna. Washington, July 2.—I have had a look at Washington, July 2.—I have had a look at the negro, of late, in eight of the Southern States, and have endeavored to learn as much about his condition as was possible in rapid passages from town to town. Five years ago I traversed the same sections of the country and by comparing my recent observations with those made then, I have had an opportunity of forming an opinion as to whether he has made any real progress in civilization during half a decade. The opinion is not favorable to him. With a strong desire to discover evidences that he is making some substantial advances in intelligence, independence, and physical comfort, I am forced to say that I have not been able to find them. There are, of course, exceptional cases here and there—a few perhaps in every large town—of colored men who have accumulated property, and who live as well as their middle-class white neighbors, but the great mass of the black people appear to be at a stand-still. Indeed, it is not easy to resist the conclusion that the negroes on the large cotton plantations have actually retrograded toward barbarism. Their dwellings are the cabins built for them in the old slave times, very much dilapidated by age and want of repair, or if a new one has been erected, it is usually of the old pattern and materials, only a little less roomy and weather-tight than its prototypes. A clared window in a plantation caning roomy and weather-tight than its prototypes. A glazed window in a plantation canin might be sought in vain from virginia to Texas. The most comfortable dwellings for field hands are found on the large sugar estates in Louisians. They usually stand in two long rows upon a shaded street, are neatly whitewashed, or painted, and the cleanliness of interiors and surroundings is insured by strict regulations enforced by the planter. The ordinary negro cabin, such as one sees all over the Southern States, is a small but of pine logs or rough boards, roofed with shingles split out with an ax. It contains only one room, with a rude fire-place that terminates in a stack-and-mud chimney; a door in front, and another in the rear, and one or two square holes for windows, closed at night and in cold weather with wooden shutters. A cheaper, uglier, or poorer dwelling cannot be found in any civilized country. The hovels of the Irish peasantry are luxurious compared with it.

And yet in such a hut the negro lives year after year in entire contentment, without any desire to obtain for himself, by his exertions, a more decent and comfortable inhitation. It keeps out the sun and rain, and that is enough. If he has a hundred dollars in his pocket he will spend it for uscless finery or luxuries to est, before he will think of buying glass for his window, or building an extra room for a kitchen. His clothes are the cast-off garments of his employer, or his white neighbors, patched and darned until there remains scarcely a reminder of the original fabric. He was much better clad when, as a slave, he received two suits of jeans or kersey a year. His wife's costume is a cotton handkerchief tied about the head, and a calico gown, and his children are black accretions of rags and dirt. His food is the corn-meai and bran which he gets as ration from his employer, supplemented occasionally with potatoes or cabbages from his own patch, and a chicken, sometimes honestly raised, but oftener stolen. The field hand is, from necessity, very poor,

and a chicken, sometimes honestly raised, but oftener stolen. The field hand is, from necessity, very poor, for his wages or his share of the crop is seldom more than enough for him to live upon in the plainest fashiou; but if he had any ambition to mount a round or two above the foot of the ladder of civilization he could easily do it by working on his Saturday half-holidays to improve his cabin so it would look like a home for human beings instead of a stall for animals. Although he does not appear to have so many physical comforts as in the days of slavery, it would be folly to suppose that the field-hand would be glad to return to the old condition. He prizes his freedom above everything, and enjoys to the full the numerous boildays he takes to go to town, the idle hours spent lounging in the shade when he ought to be at work, the highly emotional performances at his little log church in the woods, where no white man interferes, and in general the sense of his being his own master. He is the most contented creature in the world,—far too contented, in fact, for his own good. No matter how many of the Ten Commandments he may break, there is one injunction of Scripture which he obeys to the letter,—he takes no thought of the morrow. Living in rags and dirt, with barely enough "hog and happy laborer in the whole world.

The best and the worst of the colored popularags and dirt, with barely enough "hog and herring" to subsist upon, he is the most careless and happy labore in the whole world.

The best and the worst of the colored population flock to the cities and towns,—the more intelligent and ambitious, who seek better opportunities of improving their condition than plantation life affords, and the idle vagabonds, who want to be where there is more fun and more to steal than in the country. Every Southern town is belied around with a zone of negro dwellings,—some comfortable littlecottages with gardens, belonging to the former class, and others wretched hovels where the latter class huiddle together like swine. The industrious negro of the town is a mechanic, a coachman, a porter, a dray-driver, a market-gardener, or a man or all work. He is well-dressed on Sandays, is a pillar of his church, sends his children to school, has a little money laid by, and is in all ways a good citizen, respected by the whites as well as by his own people. The idle negro is the pest of the place. He is thievish, dissolute, and generally worthless, and lives by preying upon the community. The hichest rate of wages I have heard of its \$18 a month and rations, which is paid on some of the sugar-plantations,—the lowest \$8 a month without rations, at which the negroes work on some of the poorest soils of Georgia. How they can live at the latter rate, unless it is by steading, even their employers cannot explain. It is a noteworthy fact that the complaints about the stealing of cattle and pigs by the blacks are loudest in localities where the rate of wages is lowest. The negro must live, and when hungry he will kill the first calf or pig hinds running in the woods. The employers are not always to blame, however, for not paying living wages. There are large districts in the States east of the Mississippi where the land is so miscrably poor that the white man is as badly off at the year's end as the black laborer. Northern opinion greatly overestimates the productiveness of the South, and lays t

Prayer for the Sultan.

Constantinopic Correspondence New Fork Times.

The papers have just received a form of prayer for the puissant Sultan, "our most serene, beloved, and mereful master, king and Emperor," to be read in all churches every Sunday and festival. There is the somewhat droll note appended to the injunction: "At the end of the prayer the worshipers shall say 'Amen!" In the invocation again Kings and Princes are referred to as being what we should call a visitation of Providence, having, says the prayer, been sent on the earth by the King of Kings, "to punish the wicked." It is true, the phrase concludes "and to reward the good." The authorship of this devout composition is not stated, but if it were to be treated strictly as an official document, communicated as it has been officially to the papers, the Shelk-al-Islam might have something to say about the Sublime Porte taking upon itself to proclaim that "our Lord Jesus Christ, the only Son (of God) made Himself man for the salvation of the wgrld." But when the Mussulmans themselves pray for rain in times of drought they always ask the Christians and Jews to pray as well—on the principle that every little helps. Prayer for the Sultan.

The Naked Truth,

be arrested like a man for breaking the ordinance.

"Is it agin the orjunance for a boy to fall into the river?" queried the bather.

"No, sir, but you are naked."

"Does the law say that a boy has got to have his clothes on when he falls in?"

"The ordinance prohibits bathing here, and now you come out."

"Is it bathing when a feller cuts his foot on a piece of tin, knocks his head agin a beam, and swallows four catfish and a gob of mud?"

"It want you?" called the officer.

"What for?" saked the boy.

"I command you to come out!"

"I can't come," sorrowfully answered the bather. "The real truth is, I jumped in here to rescue a drowning female, but her hair palled off and she's at the bottom. As I haveno winness I dasn't go to trial."

"I'll bring you out!" growled the officer, as he made for a boat, but the boy disappeared and was seen no more. While the officer was looking under the wharf the half of a good-sized sand-pile suddenly slid down the back of his neck and into his boots, and a musical, familiar voice was heard saying:

"My shirt's on hind side afore, breeches turned around, and this vest is wrong end up, but I feel as clean as a new stamp from the post-office, and Lor! what an appetite I've got for popcorn-balls."

KICKED THE BUCKET. Ohio River Water Too Much for It. Cincinnati Sequirer, July 7. Her ladyship, the Beluga (for that's the kind of a hair-pin she was), is no more. She is defunct, and the tank in which she was wont to of a hair-pin she was), is no more. She is defunct, and the tank in which she was wont to disport and display her fair proportions is now empty, and has an ancient and a fish-like smell. This is how it happened: Her whaleship appeared to be doing pretty well, thank you, until the storm of Thursday night arose. The winds field high revel around the Lookout House and the canvas on the top of the tent that covered the tank blew down its sides, and played hob with things generally. It scared the whale wonderfully, and while the lightning flashed, the thunder crashed, and the winds were blowing fit to crack their cheeks, she scooted, dived, and threshed around the tank like one possessed of a restless devil. In her terror she would come to the surface and "spout" a stream of muddy water as high as the bottom of the second-story windows of the Lookout House. Those who saw her then did not comprehend the true situation of affairs, and they thought her friskiness was the result of exhibitation, and that she highly enjoyed the war of the elements. Alas, poor Belugs, like many another of her sex, was misunderstood. With all his boasted knowledge, man never thoroughly understands the feminine heart until it is too late. Then he weeps useless tears of repentance or drowns his sorrows in the flowing bowl. Swans sing their sweetest notes as their sun of life descends its horizon, and whales,—well whales are gayest while passing in their chips, die happy as it were. Yesterday morning, it was about half-past 7 o'clock when Mr. Harper reached the tank of her whaleship, and he found her lashing the water with her tail until it fairly boiled. Several ladies who were present were delighted with her performance, thinking it the result of an overflow of animal spirits. Harper's practiced eye told him differently, and he saw at a glance that the igg was up. The whale at this time was covered with a muddy deposit that made her usually leaden-hued skin look as brown as a berry and she seemed in terrible pain. Hastily dispatching a meas disport and display her fair proportions is now empty, and has an ancient and a fish-like smell. whale got it and swallowed it. The story hardly

and the bottom fell into the tank, where the whale got it and swallowed it. The story hardly seems plausible, but it's the one the whalers give, and despite any better one we give it to the public. From the empty state of the whale's stomach, it is thought that her death was caused by want of food and the muddy water. The managers of the show were making great efforts to get live fish for the whale, but though they sent five men after them they could not get them they say in time. The eels that were sent with her from New York died before they could be fed to her. Yesterday she was viewed by a good many persons, who had a far better chance to see what she looked like than they did when she was swimming in the muddy water. Her length was about eight feet and her weight in the neighborhood of 600 pounds. She was liberally washed with carbolic acid last night and then covered with ice, and to-day she will be exhibited for the last time. Mr. Stewart has not decided upon the disposition be will make of the body of this whale, though he will perhaps give it to some of his medical friends for their museums.

THE HIGHLAND PARK LOVERS. Recial Dispatch to the Pribune.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., July 8.—The young couple.—Mr. Page and Miss Davis.—whose prolonged absence from their homes caused suspicions of elopement, and in fact set forth as and emphatically deny the truth of the report.
Doubts are still entertained by some, however,
as to their yet being in a single state. It is
needless to say it has caused a commotion in
society circles.

LUMBERMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LaCrosse, Wis., July 8.—News from the Black River is decidedly encouraging for lumbermen. The highest rise of the season is reported, and logs are running nicely. The big jam at Weillsville is still unbroken, but a large force of men are at work, and hopeful of break-ing it before too late.

A LITTLE CENTENNIAL.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 8.—The centernial anniversary of the battle of Hubbardston, the only Revolutionary battle fought in this State, was celebrated at Hubbardston yesterday by a mili-tary paralle and addresses. Four thousand peo-ple took part.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Bosron, July 8.—Secretary Sherman and party spent most of the day driving about the suburbs, returning on board the cutter in the evening. They will remain here to-day and to-morrow, and, before returning to Washington, will visit Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me.

A Wonderful Stand of Wheat.

A Wonderful Stand of Wheat.

Layton (0.) Journal.

The stand of wheat in the Miami and Whitewater Valleys and country adjacent thereto is
simply wonderful. The quality is very superior, and the quantity was never excelled. If
the wet weather will only let up to enable the
farmers to get it threshed in good condition,
breadstuffs will be abundant almost beyond
precedent—providing the remainder of the
country yields a like average. Corn also looks
well, with trifing exceptions. Generally it is
looming above the tops of five-rali fences.

Resian Tribes.

Refisian Tribes.

Translates for St. Louis Globe-Democratical Land at time when Russia has summoned all her tribes to arms, a collation of the different tribes who obey the command of the "Autocrat of all the Russian" may not be uninteresting. And the following in the result of the latest census of the Russian Empire:

The extensive Empire of the Czar contains the following nations: In Europe (not including the Kingdom of Poland), 49,000,000 Russians, 900,000 Poles, 40,000 Bulgarians, 900,000 Germans, 47,000 Greeks, 875,000 Moldavians, 2,340,000 Librarians, 1,313,000 Tratars, 1,037,000 Baskirs, 146,000 Kingese, 416,000 Calmucks, 4,000 Samoyerdes, 28,000 Gypsies, and 70,000 of other nations. In all, the number of inhabitants of European Russian is 61,250,000. The Kingdom of Poland, according to the census of 1963, numbered 3,450,000 Toles, 660,000 Jews (the largest per cent of Israelites in any country, 13 per cent

THE PAPAL FLAG.

Canadian Association, numbering about 100, comprising a part of the Canadian section of the late regiment of Papal Zousves, held their annual meeting this year at Ottawa. On Sunday a grand happened was given by the company of the c late regiment of Papal Zouaves, held their annual meeting this year at Ottawa. On Sunday a grand hanquet was given them by the Catholic Societies of Ottawa. Yesterday, the tenth anniversary, it being Dominion Day, was celebrated with enthusiasm. The Zouaves took little part, remaining chiefly about St. Joseph's College, where they were quartered. They wear the uniform of their old corps, but are unarmed. Many of them are scarred veterans. Although it is seven years since they bore arms, thair precision and bearing in drill are admirable. They embarked in the passenger boat Queen Victoria at five p. m., and returned to Montreal escorted by numerous Catholic friends. Before starting they asked and obtained permission of the pilot to hoist a small banner of the Sacred Heart at the bow flagstaff, where the British pilot-jack was flying. As the steamer started, the Captain, uninformed of the permission given, and noticing the change, ordered a sailor to haul down the religious flag and rehoist the union jack, which the man, a French Catholic, refused. The Captain then went to the bow struck and unbent the banner, and was bendingithe union jack, when the nearest Zouaves crowded around him and indignantly remonstrated. At this moment the banner, and was bendingithe union jack, when the nearest Zouaves crowded around him and indignantly remonstrated. At this moment the banner, sing on the lee rail, went overboard and disappeared beneath the paddles. Instantly the cry was raised that the Captain had thrown it overboard, and ar ush from all parts of the deck was made at him. The cry was loudly echoed to throw him overboard after the flag. He put his back to the staff, and faced the Zouaves with wonderful courage, telling them to "keep cool." He made his way art amid the excited throw, who carred him is French, until, in the

to throw him overboard after the fing. He put his back to the staff, and faced the Zousves with wonderful courage, telling them to "keep cool." He made his way aft amid the excited throng, who cursed him in French, until, in the middle of the deck, one of them throttled him. In an instant a dozen hands were at his throat, and had he fallen at that moment be would almost certainly have been kicked to death. An English Camadian, rushing up to one of the three priests who were with the Zousves, cried, "The man will be mardered if you lose a moment?" The priests and cooler Zousves protected him, and he excaped to his cabin. The most excited of the crowd—many of them gentlemen—cried:

"A has LE DRAFMAU ANGLAIS!"
A few rushed forward to lower the union jack; but one of the priests intercepted them, also a Zousve, who (being an officer of the Canadian militia), cried to them in French that "This is also our fing!" The latter tried to make the band strike up

"GOD SAVE THE QUERN!"
to recall the men to their senses, but failed. He then told the drummer to beat the "Generale," which was done. The Zousves then became tranquil and order was restored. Exciting speeches were made. The Zousves had with them another banner,

THE ARMS OF THE PAPAL SEE.

Had this been the fing insuited the calmest of them still declare that they would have thrown overboard the Captain and all who opposed them.

This fing was, with the Captain's consent

This flag was, with the Captain's cons This flag was, with the Captain's consent (formally obtained by one of the priests), run up on the mast above the wheel-house and remained flying. At sunset the pilot ordered a hand to lower the ship's lags, leaving the Papal arms flying. A gentleman, formerly connected with the English navy, pointed out to one of the leading Zouaves the impropriety of this act. He called "order," explained the nantical usage to them, as to lowering flags at sunset, and desired that, as the national flags on the ships were being lowered, this banner be also lowered. They promptly and unanimously consented, and it was done, with three cheers for Plus IX.

The Zouaves and their friends meet to-night to draw up a complaint and mand of the Company reparation. They are still much excited at the courage to their flag.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., July 7.—Through the medium of your valuable paper I would would call the attention of Gov. Cullom, and the citicall the attention of Gov. Cullom, and the citizens of Illinois generall, to a few points touching his (the Governor's appointment of a State Board of Health. This Board isostensibly opposed to represent the various schools of medicine now

Board isostensibly opposed to represent the, various schools of medicine now practicing in the State, and enjoying the confidence and patronage of the people therein. I being a member of the Physio-Medical School,—a school which has been represented in this State as far back as its admission into the Union, and ever since (under the name of the "Thomsonian"), and before one of the others represented in the Board (the Eclectic) had an eristence,—claim that this act of the Governor's is a slight put upon us as a distinctive body, entitled to all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by our contemporaries. I claim also that it is a slight put upon the large body of citizens who employ us throughout the State, and who, in goodly numbers, petitioned the Governor to grant us a representative in the aforesaid Board. I claim also that it is a great disability put upon those of our school who have not yet graduated (it being a custom at the present day to engage in practice a few years before attending the final course of lectures and receiving a diploma as a certificate of graduation). Those men will have to be examined by the Board as to their fitness for practicing medicine. The Board as constituted is composed of men no one of whom is supposed to have made a study of the principles of our school; therefore incompetent to pass upon the merits of any who have. To put it charitably, we are rivals for the patronage of the State, and, as human beings have a feeling of rivalry towards each otner, therefore they are unqualified to pass upon each other's fitness.

We only ask for fair play, believing that the day is now past for discriminating in fayor of

are unqualified to pass upon each other's finess.

We only ask for fair play, believing that the
day is now past for discriminating in favor of
one body of citizens as against another body,
equally loyal and obedient to the laws of the
State.

I trust that Gov. Cullom will, as representative of all the people, give this a little consideration. If he does so, I am convinced that,
as a fair-minded man, he will ace we have not
got justice, and, when the time comes for one
of the members retiring, as provided by law,
will give to us an equality with our compeers,
and will thereby merit, not only our admiration, but that of all fair-minded mem. I am,
with great respect, Gronge S. Chalmers.

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SHIBTS. Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress & The Very Best, a for \$6; can be detailed by any convenient to saw a straight seem. Hair the most convey.

172 East Madison-ot.

THE CENTRE BOURE, CAPE MAY, 18 HO SPECIAL NOTE

offs are wanted at the Armory for a bay fifteen hands high, and a chestnut horse, white face, and a double harness at the Iwelfth Street Station.

A Gospel temperance meeting will be held this evening, commencing at 7:45 o'clock, at 121 West Madison street, under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance

ch, Washington City, and an eminent ar and pulpit orator of the Catholic Church, Chicago, a guest of Bishop Foley. He shed at the Cathodral yesterday.

The man who hangs out the notices for the central Church has original ideas as to spelling. esterday McVicker's was closed, and a notice trached to the iron gates set forth that "serieses" would be held in Hershey Hall,

ts to know if by a sound sleeper is meant a on who makes the most execrable noises in sleep. If so, her husband, she says, is a sound sleeper,—so sound that he is audible

The regular meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held at Lochner's Hall, No. 460 Milwankee avenue, at 3 p. m. The Exceptive Committee will meet at the same place thirty minutes earlier. A full attendance of the Committee and Club is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

er Dain vesterday went out to Morgan and there recovered at the barn of John horses stolen from David Saulpaugh, of 5 Halsted street, and F. A. Rehkopf, of 8 Halsted street, by J. W. Anderson, the thief arrested Saturday evening. These five cases of horse-stealing made out 4 Anderson.

ast Anderson.

ank Chicks, a Bohemian boy 10 years of residing with his parents at the corner of senth street and Stewart avenue, was used at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the , at the foot of Sixteenth street. He ped in with some other boys, and being unto swim sank at once. The body was rered several hours later. The inquest will sald to day.

he held to-day.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Henry Birr, watchman at Kirk's lime kilns on West Nineteenth street, ordered out a young chap named William Hines, who was fishing in the quarry. Hines objected, and took up a stone to strike Birr, when the latter blazed away with a shot gun, 'earing Hines' pants and peppering the fiesh on the right thigh. Both were arrested and locked up at the Hinman Street Station.

One of the most successful canvassers of a prominent sewing-machine company has sent in his resignation, and will leave its service unless they put him on a salary. He cannot afford, he says, to tell as many lies on commission to sell a machine for \$40 as he was able to do when its price was \$70; and, as he has a tendency to apoplexy and is getting along in years, thinks he might as well join the church, if his profits are to be cut down in this inhuman manner.

Emil Busse, 19 years of age, and in the

Emil Busse, 19 years of age, and in the em-oy of Ald. Niesen, was yesterday afternoon sealted by three roughs on the corner of fillow street and Sheffield avenue. One of How street and Sheffield avenue. One of an atruck him on the head with a stone, from a results of which he was carried to No. 156 illow street in an insensible condition. Dr. sprard, who attended him, states that the lury though serious, will hardly prove fatal. It is rough a secaped, and have not yet been intered.

A budding novelist on South Park avenue wishes to say that she would like The Triburg to help her to find a neat and appropriate name for a new novel she has on the stocks. The sche is laid in Greece, and the heroine is the beauteous wife, Hermia, of a jealous tyrant, who has her choked by a bow-string in the last chapter on an unfounded accusation laid against the by the villain of the book. How would "Strangulated Hermia" do for a title! Then the remorseful husband might retire in "L'Euvoi" to a hermitage.

The outries for the meeting at Dexter Park.

"L'Euvoi" to a hermitage.

The entries for the meeting at Dexter Park, commencing on Tuesday of next week, close at 11 o'clock this evouing at George B. Mansen's, No. 77 Dearborn street. From present indications there will be a large number of entries in each class, as the failure of the meeting at Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., has sent an unusually large number of horses to Chicago. Lady Maude, Nettle, and others arrived late Saturday night, and yesterday Peter Johnson's string, consisting of Mouroe Chief, Gen. Grant, and Judge Bunnel, came in from Detroit. Johnson was not with them, having laid over a day at Marshall, but will arrive to-day.

abandoned his wife and is going the rapid road toruin; John E. Harney, exposing his person; nine little chits of boys and gris who bothered fishermen on the breakwater with their obsecuity; David Gelder, shooting through his neighbor's (Sarah Gillis') house on the Fourth, which is construed by the complainant into an assault with intent to kill; Robert Livingston, failing to return a shot-gun borrowed for the Fourth; Elliau Rosecrans, a young thief, who is wasted for a multitude of things, among others assaulting Officer Hambrock several months ago.

An unhappy and credulous burglar recently read in the society columns of a Sunday paper that a prominent resident of the South Division had gone to the seaside with his family, to spend the heated spell. He therefore made his way to the house, which he found dark and deserted, gently but firmly broke in a window, and feloniously and burglariously entered the premises, to be surrounded and captured by the prominent resident and his three stalwart sons, who were sitting in the back-kitchen in darkness. They hadn't gone out of town at all, but had only pretended to go, so as to impress people with an undue sense of their social importance. The unhappy burglar says that deception may be the better part of valor, but he will be what-you-may-cail-ited if he believes anything more he sees in the papers.

A heartless scoundrel in the corset and suspender line has taken a fearful vengcance on

A heartless scoundrel in the corset and sus-ender line has taken a fearful vengeance on is mother-in-law. The old lady came West a good many years ago from Ponfret, Mass., and good many years ago from Poinfret, Mass., and has a very poor memory for names. Her scoundrelly soon in-law is perfectly aware of her weakness, and gets the hotel-cierk at the town where he is stopping temporarily to mail her a local paper with an item marked conspicuously, such item being, usually, a birth, a marriage, or a death-notice. The poor old lady reads: "Died—On the 16th inst., Malvina S., wife of Peter Clements, in the 6th year of her age. Gone, but not forgotten. Funeral from her-late residence at 10:30 a. m. orecisely. Friends please attend without further intumation. 162* 11-m." And then a wild impulse is given to her to think over all the Malvinas she ever knew in her life who would now be about 46 years of age, and to wonder which particular Malvina this can be, and so on, till at last she is reduced to the verge of madness.

A saloon-keeper on West Van Buren sireet thought recently that it would be a good idea for him to buy a new pack of cards for the use and benefit of his customers who are devotees of auction-pitch, sirty-six, and similar athletic aports. Accordingly he did so, and threw away the old ones. Unhappyman? His rashness can best be described in the words of an old cus tomer: "When we had that old deck, why, every one of us knew every card in it, and when we was playing agin a stranger we could always sock the drinks to that stranger every time. What was the use of our playing with each other, whenever the man that bad the deal would give himself all the best cards and turn up a jack! But with these here new cards any stranger who comes into the place of a Saturday night to lose his pay has just as good a chance of winning as one of us regular customers, who sit round the wall all the rest of the week watting for him to come in and get stuck. If we are stuck, it's so much the worse for the house. I tell you it was a bad day for John that he ever made the change."

ras a bad day for John that he ever made the shange."

THE STRANGER'S NEWS ITEM.

As the city editor was sitting alone last night and somewhat sadly ruminating over the scarcity of local news, a stranger entered the room and said hurriedly and mysteriously, "City editor! fes! I knew it. Big piece of news. Exclusive." "My friend and benefactor," resided the city editor, "tell me all about it. Citch in." "It is a case of a shocking accident to a young and beautiful maiden, averted by he superhuman courage and daring of srallant and devoted young man." Drive shead," said he city editor. "Well, about 2:30 this afternoon, he people round the comer of Robey and West fadhon streets were horrified to see a splendid amout drawn by two flery untained bay acress approaching with the speed of the wind. The coachman vainly endeavored to check the peed of the infuriated animals, and, becoming errified, leaped from the box and walked eff on its car, which was badly bruised, likewise the avenuent. The beholders saw that one of the amstes was a venerable woman who sat as iffurniyated by terror; the other was a beautiful maiden of between 18 summers, with the lite of youth, and so on,—aling it strong, you

enciled the memorandum, "Gush—ten lines," ad told the man to pile ahead. "Just as their estruction,"continued the stranger, "appeared aminent, as also that of the valuable carriage, young man, a stranger to all present, bounddestruction, "continued the stranger, "appeared imminent, as also that of the valuable carriage, a young man, a stranger to all present, bounded lightly through the panic-stricken throng, poising himself like an earle in the air, sprang upon the box, and, seizing the reins with Herkewlian lorce, reined the fiery steeds up upon their haunches. In a moment the crowd rushed up, and the panting chargers were seized. The young lady cast a Milwaukee Club A I super-mspection glance of gratitude at the gallant voung man, gasped "Herbert! My preserver!" and swooned, and the young man, tenderly placing a card in her nerveless hand, skipped off the box and vanished. "Bully!" said the city editor: "that'll make a column article, with a display-head. What was on the card? Did any one notice!" "Yes," said the stranger, speaking very fast, "it was the card of our house, Blow, Drummer & Co., dealers in suspenders and corsets, 12846 and 12848 Wabash avenue, Chicago—Presented by Herbert Drummer, Jr.; put it all in and say a good word about our new clastic braces, and any time you want a pair come round and see and it won't cos—" The elevator does not run on Sundays, but in just twenty seconds thereafter a bare-headed man in the brace and corset line, with the marks of ninety-nine steps on his back, shot out of The Tribune office, followed at a respectful distance by his hat, and the city editor, as he put three pages of notes in the waste-basket, said softly to himself, "Of such are not the kingdom of Heaven."

POLICEMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent

by his hat, and the city entor, as he pages of notes in the waste-basket, said softly to himself, "Of such are not the kingdom of Heaven."

FOLICEMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber. The Secretary read the report of receipts and expenditures from the beginning of the Society in 1808, showing that \$40,947.98 had been collected, and that \$23,338 hal been paid to widows and heirs of deceased officers, and \$4,376 to disabled or sick officers. It was discovered that a quorum was not present, and the Society adjourned.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was called and held immediately afterwards. Ex-Capt. Buckley, who was present, asked permission that his counsel, John Lyle King, be allowed to make a statement as to Buckley's liability for the loss of \$110 taken from the safe at the Armory. The Trustees heard the statement, but took no action.

The bond of Frank E. Gerbing as Treasurer was approved. The sureties were J. A. Dixon and M. C. Hickey, and the sum \$3,000.

BOTEL ARRIYALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. S. R. Ellis. Boston; B. C. Dean, Racine: the Hon. A. A. Jackson, Philadelphia; Prof. George Sanford, Crown Point, Ind.; Thomas Blakey, Philadelphia; J. D. Gillette, Lincoln; G. T. Haylett, New Orleans; W. L. Morley, Westfaid, Mass.; O. B. Barber, Montana; V. Valentine, New York; Henry Grantz, Washington; Rugene Shaw, Eau Claire; G. B. McPherson, New York; M. H. Hilliard, North Carolina; D. S. Carter, St. Lonie; J. A. Campbell, San Francisco; C. J. Cole, Philadelphia; W. H. Potter, Omaha; the Hon. J. L. Dallam, Kentucky; Frank Guitian, New Orleans; W. H. Sutherland, Indianapolis...

Grant Pacific—The Hon. H. A. P. Carter and E. Krull, English and German Commissioners to Sandwich Islands; Maj. Wodehouse, Royal Army, England; C. U. Cotting, Boston; Senator J. B. Chaffee, Colorado; J. A. Sperry, New Hork; William Forg, Melbourne, Australia; S. A. Forbush Buffale; William McLean, San Frâncisco; H. L. Adama, Boston; W. G.

sillow street in an insensible condition. Dr. epgard, who attended him, states that the eptay though serious, will hardly prove fatal. Is Brown, Indianapolis; W. A. Miller, San provided the serious of the state of the past was not used. A binding novelist on South Park avenue help her to find a neat and appropriate name a new novel sibe has on the stocks. The ne is laid in Greece, and the heroine is the nettous wife, Hermia, of a jealous tyrant, o has her choked by a bow-string in the last ther on an unfounded accusation laid against by the villain of the book. How would fangulated Hermia? We for a stitle! Then remorseful husband might retire in Euro's in the outries for the meeting at Dexter Park, amending on Tuesday of next week, close at splicit this evening at George B. Manser's, 77 Dearborn street. From present indication, the second of the cut phat cheers and inches and the streets of our ancient clies, only a few normal proposed the proposed the proposed the street of the meeting at Dexter Park, amending on Tuesday of next week, close at splicit this evening at George B. Manser's, 77 Dearborn street. From present indication, the second continued the proposed in the street of the meeting at Dexter Park, amending on Tuesday of next week, close at splicit this evening at George B. Manser's, 77 Dearborn street. From present indication, and the street of the street of the street of the cut phat cheers and inches and the lake of the cut phat cheers and inches and the streets of our ancient clies, only a few the public edifices, the Agrona, Gardine and the streets of our ancient clies, only a few the public edifies, the Agrona, Gardine and the streets of our ancient clies, only a few the public edifies, the Agrona, Gardine and the streets of our ancient clies, only a few the public edifies, the Agrona, Gardine and the streets of our ancient clies, only a few the public edifies, the Agrona, Gardine and the streets of our ancient clies, only a few through the street of the few through the streets of our ancient c began in ague-ridden and whisky-drinking Michigan, where, until a day or two ago, he has continued to labor unceasingly, and rejoices in the contemplation of the fact that in that State alone there are 80,000 men, who have pledged themselves for their own good and for the good of the world in which they live "to abstain from buying, selling, or using alcoholic or mait beverages, wine and cider included." Besides these 80,000 men, who range in years from 18 upwards, there are fully a quarter of a million of women and children actively at work as members of the "Dare to do Right" bands to further the work of rescuing degenerate humanity from the toils of the tyrant Alcohol. The Doctor estimates that in the three States in which his movement has been introduced there are 235,000 men pledged to total abstinence and death to the great enemy. Gratifying as are the results of his movement, Dr. Reynolds claims for himself no commendation. He is working "under God," and the conviction that the work is God's work is sufficient for him to know.

chaims for himself no commendation. He is working "under God," and the conviction that the work is God's work is sufficient for him to know.

His movement is what is widely known in the West as the "Red Ribbon Movement," as the men who have joined the cause make that fact known to the world by wearing in the buttonhole of the coat a piece of narrow red ribbon, bearing neither inscription nor device. Therein the emblem differs from that used by Francis Murphy, the entinent temperance lecturer, in Indiana and elsewhere. Mr. Murphy's picture is upon each of the blue ribbons that mark his converts, and Mr. Murphy's name appears upon each of the pledges signed by those who have yielded to his eloquent persuasions and thrown off the yoke of habitual drunkenness. Dr. Reynolds uses a pledge in which his name dees not appear; nor does he appear in all his work. Hence his comparative obscurity in the Red Ribbon Movement. The systems adopted by the two men—of whom no critical comparison is herein intended—are as different as the men themselves. Mr. Murphy is a ready talker, full of Irish oratory, making vast audiences seep and laugh at pleasure, a perfect actor, and a man of great control over the feelings and sympathies of fellow men. He stirs them up to a realizing sense of the depths to which they have sunk, and induces them to sign the pledge—a temperance, not a total abstinence, pledge. Dr. Reynolds is an organizer and does not claim to be a lecturer nor an orator. He smiles when he sees himself "billed" to deliver a "lecture." He does talk and sometimes very emphatically, and it is the plain, unvarnished truth—the question of total abstinence and safety from a drunkard's grave or drink and eternal ruin, handled without gloves. He is an organizer His own effects start the movement, and those induced to join the movement are also induced to continue it, laboring earnestly for those who remain out of the fold. The ladies and elder children are thus made use of as workers, and the "bands, and the plain ribon is a some t

ence.

In reply to a question in what class of people and in what conditions he found the greatest results, the Doctor said to the reporter: "Where there are the most people there are the most drunkards, and where there is the most materials are also as a second of the greatest results." drunkards, and where there is the most material-to work upon we find the greatest results."
Thus in the city of Detroit he was told that he could not succeed. There had been a temperance movement going on for some time, and at a meeting participated in by twenty-seven churches there were present but 400 people. The second evening that Dr. Reynolds commenced his work in that city the Opera-House (the next to the largest theaire in the country) was allied to overflowing, and in a few days 1,126 red ribbons had been tied on, and the work still progresses. A high indorsement of the work done by Dr. Reynolds, and one that is doubtless appreciated by that successful worker, is the series of resolutions adopted by both Houses of the Michigan Legislature, as

both Houses of the Michigan Legislature, as follows:

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That in the recent work introduced into this State by Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, we recognize a reform so beneficent in its aims, and so wise in its measures, as to have wen public confidence in an unprecedented degree, not only achieving marvelous results in its effects upon individuals, families, and communities, but promising to be so far-reaching in its influence as of necessity to greatly diminish poverty and crime, the expenses of almshouses, police courts, and prison, as well as the demands upon private and public charity; and promising also to solve the much-vaxed problem of tramps, paupers, and convicts,—striking as it does at the root of pauperism and crime.

estriking as it does at the root of panperism and crime.

Resolved, That to Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, the originator and prosecutor of this reform, as developed in this State, we tender grateful appreciation and thanks.

The resolutions, handsomely engrossed, and signed by the officers of both Houses and the Governor, were presented to the Doctor.

Though of the opinion that Chicago may possibly need a temperance swakening as much as does any other city; Dr. Reynolds has made no arrangements for work in this city. He will be present at the Lake Bluff camp-meetings, as will also Francis Murphy.

SUBURBAN.

The election Saturday in School District No. 2 of Hyde Park and Lake resulted in authorizing the Board of Education to issue new bonds for the redemption of old bonds maturing this year, and the funding of the floating indebtedness occasioned by the payment of bonds. The vote stood 55 for to 2 against the measure, a very light vote being polled.

HOMERIC ARCHÆOLOGY. fra. Schliemann Before the Royal Archmo

logical Institute.

London Times. June 7.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Dr. Schliemann received, at a special meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, diploma of membership for himself and Mrs. Schlie mann, on account of their great services to Homeric archaeology. The hope was then expressed that the insti-tute might soon have the pleasure of personally welcoming Mrs. Schliemann among them. Arrangements were accordingly made soon after that lady's arrival in this country for another special meeting of that learned body yesterdaay, at which she would read a paper on "The High at which she would read a paper on "The High Culture of the Ancient Greeks; the Agents who contributed to it; the Reasons of its Decay; the Advantages of the Language of Plato; and further of the share the authoress has taken in the Discoveries at Troy and Mycene." The assembly who met in consequence was an extremely crowded and brilliant one. Besides the President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, who was in the Chair, there were present, among others, Mrs. and Dr. Schliemann, Lady Alcock, Duke of Argyll, Dr. Birch, keeper of the Oriental antiquities British Museum, Mr. Karl Blind, Mr. Robert Browning, Sir W. Drake, K. C. B., Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Mr. Gennadois, the Greek Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Gladstone, the Very-Rev. Dr. Hieronymis Myrriantheus, the Greek archimandrite, Mr. C. T. Newton, C. B., keeper of the classical antiquities in the British Museum, and many others. The President introduced Mrs. Schliemann to the meeting, who read her paper as follows:

"At a time when the rest of the world was

Greek history is full of names such as Agamemon, Achilles, Diomedes, Ulysses, Aristodemos, Miltiades, Themistocles, Phosion, Pericles, Epaminondas, Philip II., Alexander the Great, whom the mightiest of the mighty and the proudest of the proud warriors of later ages took as ideals of military virtue. But with their superior wisdom and all their other great qualities, my ancestos and a great vice, without which they would probably have subjurated the world by their arms in the same way as they in later ages subjugated it by their genius. That vice was 'envy.' The decay of Greece dates from that unfortunate day, in 413 B. C., when some Athenians, who were envious of Alcibiades' past and coming glory, succeeded in persuading the people to send cut a ship to Sicily to fetch him back as prisoner in order that he might be judged for his irreverence to the gods. Had this not happened Sicily would in a lew weeks have fallen into our hands, because Alcibiades' genius had already captured Catania, and was on the very eve of capturing Messina; and, when once in possession of Sicily, the Athenians would have had no trouble in conquering the whole of Italy, because Rome was at that time as yet weak and powerless.

"But it was our fate that it should be so. The fragile fingers of men cannot arrest the rotations of Destiny's wheel. The question now arises how it came that, in the midst of nations which lingered in barbarism, Greek zenius could lift its head to the heavens. I think that this could only be produced by the combination of a whole series of fortunate circumstances, of which I must first ancition our beautiful, sonorous language, the interes sound of which filled my husband with wild enthusiasm at a time when he did not yet know a word of Greek Further, the quickness and vivacity of the Greek mind, the beautiful sky of Greece, from which the sun shines nearly alwars the whole day in full brilliancy; in fact, there is not a day in the year on which we do not see the sun, as there is seldom a night in which the starr

whom orators and sculptors, statesmen and painters, wise men and poets, freely borrowed their grandest ideas. So, for instance, Phidias, when asked whence he had taken the ideas for his Olympian Jupiter, answered with the verses of the 'Iliad':

his Olympian Jupiter, answered with the verses of the 'Iliad':

He said, and nodded with his shadowy brows, waved on the immortal head the ambrosial locks And all Olympus trembled at his nod.

Alexander the Great never slept without having under his pillow a copy of "Homer," which he called the store of military virtue. To Dr. Schliemann's and my admiration for Homer are we indebted for the discoveries of Troy and the five royal tombs of Mycenæ with their treasures. The part I have taken in the discoveries is but small, in Troy as well as in Mycenæ. I have only superintended thirty workmen. One of my explorations at Troy was the creavation of the large tomb of the heroic age, which, according to Homer, was attributed by the immortal gods to the Amazon Myrue, and by men to Baticia, the Queen of Dardanus. In Mycenæ I excavated the large treasury close to the Lonis' Gate. This excavation one of she most difficult works we ever accomplished, lasted four months, and though I found no treasures there, yet this exploration has been of some importance to science, because, besides a number of sculptures, I found there a mass of most interesting nottery, which shows us the remote antiquity in which the treasury was shut up. I have further taken an active part in the excavation of the five royal tombs in the Acropolis; all of them were rock-cut, and of a depth of from twenty-dve to thirty-dve feet below the surface of the ground. The flat bottom of

which can have had no suber intention than that of giving ventilation to the funeral pyres which can have had no suber intention that had of giving ventilation to the funeral pyres which were put on it, and on which the dead bodies, overladen with jewels, were laid. There were in all fifteen bodies in the tombs, and each of them had been burst on a separate pyre. The fire of the pyres was not yet extinct when the whole of the sepulchres was covered with a thick layer of white clay, and then with another layer of pebbles, upon which earth was thrown. Above these tombs were creeted sepulchral slabs, and, when these had been compared to the compared of the control of the compared The state of the s

the ruin of the village, hunted up the Jersey Liquor and Hack laws for the ben-efit of the authorities, and be-gan to act both as spy and complainant. So energetic was she that many licenses were revoked and the saloon-keepers put to no end of trouble. There are now out put to no end of trouble. There are now out five licensed saloons in Fort Lee, and Mrs. Parish has the proprietors of these under bail for keeping disorderly houses; hence the attempt to get rid of her, as described yesterday. Mrs. Parish's influence was shown in the fact that to-day, knowing she was confined to the house by her injuries, the saloon-keepers sold liquors freely, and the four backs which she had stopped from running two weeks ago were again on the road. Hanlon, the assaulter, has not been captured. The heroine's next move will be to enjoin the Sunday excursion boats from landing at Fort Lee, on the plea of damage to real estate in the place.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—A press dis-patch from Portland says: "Later reports give further details of the fight reported between Col. Whipple's command and a party of volunteers from Mount Idaho and Looking Glass, sub-Chief of the hostiles. The fight took place at Clear Creek. Whipple gained an advantageous position and summoned the Indians, 40 in number, to surrender. They refused, add ran for their horses. The soldiers and citizens charged, firing volley after volley into the savages, killing seventeen. The remainder succeeded in reaching their horses, and escaped. On the 2d Howard moved the camp from Salmon River to Table Land, on the camp from Salmon River to Table Land, on the trail near Canal Landing, on the Snake River. Here sixteen important caches were discovered, containing a large amount of new clothing, cigars, flour, Indian trinkets, etc. A large band of Indian horses and some excellent beef were also captured. This will be a serious loss to the Indians, and has encouraged the troops. The troops are now pursuing Joseph's supposed track with all possible speed, and are driving him toward the trap prepared for his reception, as every exit from the mountains is well guarded.

That Bogus Quarter.

Detroit Free Fress.

Two or three weeks ago a woman, who was never known to board a street car before, took a seat on a Grand Rive avenue car and handed the conducter a bogus quarter. He returned it, and she loudly protested that she was the last person on earth who would have knowingly carried counterfeit money in her pocket. Next day she offered it to another conductor, and when he returned it she exclaimed:

"Why, mercy on me! but I was sure that I burned that bogus thing up last night!"

Coming down town yesterday morning she handed it out to the first conductor, who tossed it out of the car window and said:

"Of course you don't want to be arrested for carring bogus money around?"

"Bogus! Why, is it possible that I didn't throw that bad quarter away!"

She handed him a nickel, rode two blocks further, and all of a sudden left the car to speak to a friend on the walk. When the car weht back the woman was walking in the middle of the street, bent almost double, and glancing this way and that as if in search of some small object. She looked, up, reconguized him, and called out:

"Say, did any-of you fellers find a market-basket along here?"

MILWAUKEE.

Excitement in the Chamber of Commerce.

Suit Involving the Legality of the 'Scalping" Business.

Recent Pertinent Decision by Judge Hopkins, of the U. S. Court, at Madison.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
MILWAUKEB, Wis., July 6.—Our Chamber of Commerce is very much exercised at present over an impending legal action which has just been brought against a commission-house, the chief member of which is the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee. Nothing that has occurred since the organization of the Chamber has caused so much excitement or created such fear as the impending "action at law" referred to. For, should the plaintiff in the case gain his cause, of which—under the decisions of our courts, and of one of the United States Courts, Judge Hopkins, of Madison—there is no doubt such a blow will have been struck at the "scalping business," that that part of the doings of the Chamber, and which is the only profitable part of the business transacted there, will probably be brought to an end, or rendered so insecure that the principal firms will deem it best to confine them-seives to legitimate transactions. Indeed, I have been told by several gentleman connected with the Chamber of Commerce that, should the plaintiff succeed in the case, they would WITHDRAW FROM THE COMMISSION BUSINESS

the plaintiff succeed in the case, they would WITHORAW FROM THE COMMISSION BUSINESS ENTIRELY.

Some time since, John Corbett, of Ripon, Wis., who had been "scalping" with another house,—Sheperd & Co., I believe,—transferred his patronage to the house of Charles Ray & Co., composed of Charles Ray, T. E. Balding, and A. C. Buell. Mr. Ray is President of the Chamber of Commerce. And here let me remark that no commission-house ever stood higher in Milwankee than does C. Ray & Co. All three of the firm are men of irreproachable character, and all are wealthy. They have done a very large business. As I am informed, Corbett pad to Ray & Co. about \$4,000 margins on "options," "puts," "calls," etc., etc. That amount was lost in the trades made by Ray & Co. for Corbett; and now the suit is brought to recover back the \$4,000 so lost,—the action being based upon the assumption that the transactions were in the nature of bets; that they were gambling transactions, and hence wold at law; and that Ray & Co. were merely stakeholders.

The papers were served upon Ray & Co. June 27. The attorneys for the plaintiffs are Fish & Thompson, of Princeton, and Frisby, Weil & Barney, of West Bend. Finches, Lynde & Miller, of Milwankee, are the attorneys of Ray & Co., and no doubt other counsel will be retained for the defendants.

That the suit will be defended to the bitter end is not to be doubted. It may almost be said that the

After allusion to brokers, etc., Judge Hopkins continues:

If transactions like these are illegal, I know of no reason why the brokers should be favored or exempted from the usual consequences that attach to other parties aiding or assisting in the commission of an unlawful act. It makes their business quite hazardous, but that grows out of its illegal character. They can refuse to aid in transactions of such a character, and, if they would do so, a great deal of that kind of gambling would stop. Parties like this bankrupt, living in the country, without means or privileges upon the Exchange Boards, could not embark in such gambling business without their aid. Through brokers and commission-men they get access to the Exchange Boards, and by reason of such facilities are enabled to engage in these gaming contracts, which generally end, like this, in rum and bankruptcy.

To their complaint of hardship, it ich sufficient

A RECENT DECISION OF JUDGE SMALL, of the Milwankee Circuit Court, goes fully as far as, if not farther than, the one of Judge Hopkins; for, in the latter case, the notes given for differences, in similar transactions in wheat, were in the hands of innocent holders at the time of their maturity, yet the Court declared them void.

The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court, as the amount at issue is considerable, and Judge Small expressed a wish that the law of the State in relation to such transactions should be finally settled.

Fiar Justicia.

THE RAILROADS.

POOLING EARNINGS. The frequent railroad wars during the last few years, and the consequent failure of many of the roads in this country, have caused a reaction, and there is now a prospect of a stoppage of all competition and consequent high rates. Whenever there are several roads competing for the same business, they join together and pool their earnings, thus doing away with the incentive for breaking rates. A large number of pools have been effected during the last year,

incentive for breaking rates. A large number of pools have been effected during the last year, and several others are contemplated. It is improbable, however, that this state of affairs will continue any length. of time, for thus far but one pool has worked satisfactorily, and this is the pool on the Omaha business of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, better known as the downpool. This pool worked well, because its three members have about the same distance to make, and traverse the same section of country. Besides, they all have to connect with the same road,—the Union Pacific. But the principal secret of the success of this pool is the fact that it had all the necessary competition by the St. Louis roads, and it had to maintain reasonable rates to prevent the business from being directed to that city.

The most important bool recently formed is that between the fourly New York trunk Lines, the New York Central, the Eric, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, on the West bound business. This pool went into effect July 1. Owing to the anxiety of the railroads to repair their losses during the last few years, it may last for a year or two, though there is a possibility of its going to pieces in less than six months, as much enmity is manifested towards it on the part of the New York shippers and merchants. The term of life of this pool depends entirely on the rates the managers of the roads belonging to it will make. If they maintain fair and equitable terms, it will live much longer than if high and unreasonable rates are demanded, as in the latter case the shippers would undoubtedly find some means of redress. This has been proven by the packers of this city, when they recently forced the roads to come down with the meat rates.

Another important pooling agreement is that between the New York Central and Eric Rail.

forced the roads to come down with the meat rates.

Another important pooling agreement is that between the New York Central and Eric Rail-roads, under which all traffic between New York and Rochester and points in New York State west of Rochester will be pooled, and an equita-

deep personations reduce bominy energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to, keep a natural heaithful activity in the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh rigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drags which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drags. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, folthis juce is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follow. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is described. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

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